And the accuracy of the formula of t

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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For the National Era. MY SUMMER WITH DR. SINGLETARY. CHAPTER V .- The Hill Side.

The pause which followed the conversation recorded in our last chapter was broken ab-

ruptly by the Skipper.
"Hillo!" he cried, pointing with the glazed hat with which he had been fanning himself. "Here away in the Northeast. Going down the coast for better fishing, I guess."

"An eagle, as I live!" exclaimed the Doctor following with his cane the direction of the Skipper's hat. "Just see how royally he wheels upward and onward, his 'sail-broad wings' stretched motionless, save an occasional flap to keep up his impetus. Look! the circle in which he moves grows narrower; he is a gray cloud in the sky; a point, a mere speck. or dust moat. And now he is clean swallowed up in the distance. The wise man of old did well to confess his ignorance of 'the way of an eagle in the air?"

"The eagle," said Eider Staples, "seems to have been a favorite illustration of the sacred penman. 'They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength: they shall mount upward as on the wings of an eagle.""

"What think you of this passage?" said the Doctor: "'As when a bird hath flown through the air, there is no token of her way to be found; but the light air beaten with the stroke of her wings, and parted by the violent noise and motion thereof, is passed through, and therein afterward no sign of her path can be found,"

"I don't remember the passage," said the

"I dare say not," quoth the Doctor. "You clergymen take it for granted that no good thing can come from the Nazareth of the Apocrypha. Bnt where will you find anything more beautiful and cheering than these verses, in connection with that which I just

"'The hope of the ungodly is like dust that is blown away by the wind: like the thin foam which is driven by the storm: like the smoke which is scattered here and there by the whirlwind; it passeth away like the remembrance of a guest that tarrieth but a day. But the righteous live forevermore; their reward also is with the Lord, and the care of them with the Most High.

"Therefore shall they receive a glorious kingdom and a beautiful crown from the Lord's hand, for with His right hand shall He cover them, and with His arm shall He protect

"That, if I mistake not, is from the Wisdom of Solomon," said the Elder. "It is a striking passage, and there are many such in the un-

"Canonical or not," answered the Doctor. "it is God's truth, and stands in no need of the endorsement of a set of well-meaning but purblind bigots and pedants, who presumed to set metes and bounds to Divine Inspiration, and decide by vote what is God's truth and what is the devil's falsehood. But, speaking of eagles, I never see one of these spiteful old sea-robbers without fancying that he may be the soul of a mad Viking of the middle centuries. Depend upon it, that Italian philosopher was not far out of the way in his ingenious speculations upon the affinities and sympathies existing between certain men and certain animals, and in fancying that he saw feline or canine traits and similitudes in the countenances of his acquaintance."

"Swedenborg tells us," said I, "that lost hu man souls, in the spiritual world, as seen by the angels, frequently wear the outward shapes of the lower animals; for instance—the gros and sensual look like swine, and the cruel and obscene like foul birds of prey, such as hawks and vultures; and that they are entirely unconscious of the metamorphosis, imagining themselves 'marvellous proper men,' and are quite well satisfied with their company and

"Swedenborg!" said the Elder, "was an in sane man, or worse."

"Perhaps so," said the Doctor, "but there is a great deal of 'method in his madness, and plain common sense, too. There is one grand and beautiful idea underlying all his revelations, or speculations about the future life. It is this: that each spirit chooses its own society, and naturally finds its fitting place and sphere of action-following in the new life, as in the present, the leading of its prevailing loves and desires and that hence, none are arbitrarily compelled to be good or evil, happy or miserable. A great law of attraction and gravitation governs the spiritual as well as the material universe; but, in obeying it, the spiri retains in the new life whatever freedom of will it possessed in its first stage of being. But I see the Elder shakes his head, as much as to own reveries, or enjoying the fresh sights and sounds of this fine morning. I doubt whether our discourse has edified him."

"Pardon me," said I, "I was indeed listening "Well, tell us what you hear," said the

with the great change which awaits us? Have Westchester, Phoenixville, and Norristown. *

you not felt, at times, that our ordinary concepions of Heaven itself, derived from the vague hints and oriental imagery of the Scriptures, are sadly inadequate to our human wants and hopes? How gladly would we forego the golden streets and gates of pearl, the thrones, temples, and harps, for the sunset lights of our native valleys—the wood-paths, whose moss earpets are woven with violets and wind flowrs-the songs of birds, the low of cattle, the hum of bees in the apple-blossom-the sweet, amiliar voices of human life and Nature! In the place of strange splendors, and unknown music, should we not welcome rather whatever reminded us of the common sights and sounds of our old home?"

"You touch a sad chord, Doctor," said Would that we could feel assured of the eternity of all we love."

"And have I not an assurance of it at this

ery moment?" returned the Doctor. " My outward ear fails me, vet I seem hear as formerly the sound of the wind in the pines. I close my eyes, and the picture of my home is still before me; I see the green hillslope and meadows—the white shaft of the village steeple springing up from the midst of maples and elms-the river all afire with sunshine—the broad, dark belt of woodland, and, away beyond, all the blue level of the ocean And now, by a single effort of will, I can call before me a winter picture of the same scene. It is morning as now, but how different! All night has the white meteor fallen, in broad flake or minutest crystal, the sport and plaything of winds that have wrought it into a housand shapes of wild beauty. Hill and valley, tree and fence, wood-sled and well-sweep, barn and pig-stye, fishing-smacks frozen up at the wharf, ribbed monsters of dismantled hulks scattered along the river-side, all lie transfigared in the white glory and sunshine. The eye, wherever it turns, aches with the cold brilliance, unrelieved save where the blue smoke of morning fires curl lazily up from the Parian roofs, or where the main channel of the river, as yet unfrozen, shows its long winding line of dark water glistening like a snake in the sun. Thus you perceive that the spirit sees and hears without the aid of bodily organs; and why may it not be so hereafter Grant but memory to us, and we can lose nothing by death. The scenes now passing before us will live in eternal reproduction, created anew at will. We assuredly shall not love Heaven the less, that it is separated by no impassable gulf from this fair and goodly earth, and that the pleasant pictures of time linger like sunset clouds along the horizon of eternity. When I was younger, I used to be greatly troubled by the insecure tenure by which my senses held the beauty and harmony of the outward world. When I looked at the moonlight on the water, or the cloud shadows on the hills, or the sunset sky, with the tall, black tree-boles and waving foliage relieved against it; or when I heard a mellow gush of music

from the brown-breasted fife-bird in the summer woods, or the merry quaver of the bobôlink in the corn-land, the thought of an eterwould sometimes thrill through me with a sharp and bitter pain. I have reason to thank God that this fear no longer troubles me. Nothing that is really valuable and necessary for us can ever be lost. The present will live hereafter; memory will bridge over the gulf between the two worlds, for only on the condition of their intimate union can we preserve ou

identity and personal consciousness. Blot out the memory of this world, and what would Heaven or Hell be to us? Nothing whatever. Death would be simple annihilation of our actual selves, and the substitution therefor of new creation, in which we should have no more interest than in an inhabitant of Jupiter or the fixed stars.

The Elder, who had listened silently thus far, not without an occasional and apparently involuntary manifestation of dissent, here in

"Pardon me, my dear friend," said he, "but must needs say that I look upon speculations of this kind, however ingenious or plausible. as unprofitable, and well nigh presumptuous For myself, I only know that I am a weak, sin ful man, accountable to and cared for by just and merciful God. What he has in reserve for me hereafter, I know not, nor have I any warrant to pry into His secrets. I do not know what it is to pass from one life to another; but I humbly hope that when I am sinking in the dark waters, I may hear His voice of compassion and encouragement-"It is I; be not

"Amen!" said the Skipper, solemnly "I dare say the Parson is right, in the main said the Doctor. "Poor creatures, at the best it is safer for us to trust, like children, in the goodness of our Heavenly Father, than to speculate too curiously in respect to the things of future life; and, notwithstanding all I have said, I quite agree with good old Bishop Hall: 'It is enough for me to rest in the hope that l shall one day see them; in the mean time, let me be learnedly ignorant and incuriously devout silently blessing the power and wisdom of my Infinite Creator, who knows how to honor himself by all these unrevealed and glorious subor-

MR. GIDDINGS made a speech to the fifteent Anti-Slavery Fair of Pennsylvania, on Thurs say, I am 'wise above what is written,' or at day evening, the 18th ult. He was introduced any rate, meddling with matters beyond my comprehension. Our young friend, here," he continued, turning to me, "has the appearance of a listener, but I suspect he is busy with his whole fourteen years he had been a member of Congress, he had never heard the Chaplair of the House offer a prayer for the victims of oppression confined in the prisons of the District of Columbia. He said :

"Claiming to be ministers of Him who can to proclaim liberty to the captives and the open-ing of the prison to them that were bound, they utterly excluded the slaves from the circle of maker of Beauty. My ear is dull, now, and I cannot hear it; but I know it is sounding on as it did when I first climbed up here in the bright June mornings of boyhood. And it will sound on just the same when the deafness of the grave shall settle upon my failing senses. Did it never occur to you that this deafness and blindness to accustomed beauty and harmony is one of the saddest thoughts connected with the great change which awaits us? Have

Maker of the prison to them that were bound, they utterly excluded the slaves from the circle of their sympathies. On one occasion, several years ago, just after he had finished an anti-slavery speech in the House, he was told that somebody wished to see him in the recess. On passing out, the Chaplain, Mr. Tustin, introduced him to Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Scotland, a delegate to this country from the Free Church. The Doctor thereupon complimented him for the anti-slavery speech which he said, in the hearing of Mr. Tustin, 'I have to do all the preaching and praying for the slaves in the House, he was told that somebody wished to see him in the recess. On passing out, the Chaplain, Mr. Tustin, introduced him to Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Scotland, a delegate to this country from the Free Church. The Doctor thereupon complimented him for the anti-slavery speech which he said, in the hearing of Mr. Tustin, if have to do all the preaching and praying for the slaves in the House, he was told that somebody wished to see him in the recess. On passing out, the Chaplain, Mr. Tustin, introduced him to Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Scotland, a delegate to this country from the Free Church. The Doctor thereupon complimented him for the anti-slavery speech which he said, in the hearing of Mr. Tustin, it has delivered; in reply to which he said, in the hearing of Mr. Tustin, it has somebody wished to see him in the recess. On passing out, the Chaplain, Mr. Tustin, introduced him to Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Scotland, a delegate to this country from the Free Church. The Doctor thereupon complimented him to Rev. Dr.

For the National Era.

Kept by the angels of the stars serene, The meanest hireling holds his vested right-Mourner, slave, culprit, lose from thought and sig The weight of grief that shall be, or hath been.

Within its walls young lovers tune their strings, But softly prayer and song unfold their wings, est ev'n the full heart's upward murmuring Too rudely touch the silver spell of sleep.

From out that holy realm of night, a shrick. As of a soul in Hades, rent the veil Of silonce—then a prophet seemed to speak,
To anger roused not, "Turn th' unsmitten cheek;"
But, "Blood for blood," answered the dismal wail.

His agonizing pleadings, where he stood Bound, naked, marked with many a bloody rift, While blows urged out, in torture cries, his shrift To one with drunken fury in his blood.

The brute but flogged the harder for his cry; It gave the horrid sport a keener zest: It is appointed once to man to die; But what the crime, the agony, say I,

They beat him with a broad, flat thong," 'tis urged For all security of life and limb: Brethren, was He by whom men's sins are purged, Ev'n thus with a broad leather merely scourged,

Blows rained upon him, till his yielding brain Had fashioned out the tale they wished to learn. In dreadful inspiration of his pain, They left him, gibbet-wise, within his chain,

They set a man to watch him, they aver, But while he staid, unless his statement err, Not rest nor healing craved the sufferer,

Blind Nature has an instinct to be free; Despair is mighty, though her hands be tied Howe'er he bowed the head and bent the knee, The action has a dark sublimity,)

The black man gathered up his strength, and die They left thee, Lewis, with thy wounds all warm, But when they came, to heap thy measure o'er, Free in the fetters hung thy passive form. Oh! theirs the crime, if in hate's wildest storm,

Let the word pause upon the untried tongue! They stormed life's citadel, ill-fortified, Till the vexed soul fled, powerless to abide. And Death's pale flag of truce aloft was flung

Death was thy champion; 'neath his icy shield Thy rescued body laughed the whip to scorn, While by those wound-mouths, never to be sealed, Thy soul unto the Ever Just appealed, Cried out to God. "Remember what I've horne

Our hearts to seek her in th' abyss below? Shuddering, our eyes glance downwards for a hell, Since Judge and Jury's fiat flatly fell:

It is no murder, when unsanctioned force Wastes a poor negro's life beneath the thon In your brave South. Where freer law has course A man who toys too rudely with his horse Is held a culprit, and acquits the wrong.

By all its furies loosed within thy breast. Remorse shall feed on thee his hunger slow or, art thou for her craving sunk too low, The curse of Cain shall hunt thy wandering though

Skyward, the clouds th' avenging hue have caught And mock, like crimson monsters, thy distress

While, from th' uneasy torment of thy mind, Thou shalt behold and envy, peace-enshrined The placid phantom of thy murder'd slave. Ev'n though thou babble from the mystic book,

The heav'nly food can poison too, at need. pause, unwilling further to rehearse Thy meeds, or shut thee from God's elemency. Rather, I'll weep, and wish thee nothing worse

Than that, returning blessing for thy curse,
Thy victim's soul may plead with God for thec. GIULIANA.

detained from the Convention by causes beyond their control, one Bishopric being then vacant. MISSOURI.-Colonel Benton has issued an address to the Democracy of Jefferson county, Missonri, dated December 13, in reply to an invitation to visit and address them. He recapitulates the causes of the political troubles in

"1. Repudiation of the Nullification Secession resolutions of 1849. 2. Repudiation of the vote, and voters, and their backers, for a Whig Senator. 3. Adhesion to the right of instruction within the limits of the Constitution, and according to the will of the people.

4. Adhesion to the Baltimore platform of 1848." In relation to the 4th article, (the Baltimor platform of 1848,) he says:

platform of 1848,) he says:

"That platform contains the Democratic ground in relation to slavery. The Nullifiers wish to engraft upon it a new dogma, which was expressly and almost unanimously rejected by the convention which framed it, namely, That Congress has no right to legislate upon slavery in the Territories. This doctrine, like all the doctrines of the school to which it belongs, is of modern invention, and only invented for the purpose of multiplying chances to find pretexts to resist the laws of Congress, and for flying off into that new confederacy which is to consist wholly of slave States, and to be christened "The United States South." The Democracy take the Baltimore platform as it was agreed to—not as it was not agreed to—still less as rejected—and, above all, as attempted to be interpolated by the dregs of the party which made the effort, and so miserably failed in it, at Baltimore."

The St. Louis Union, in which we find this address, fully endorses the past and present

address, fully endorses the past and present political conduct of Colonel Benton. A correspondent of the some paper gives as his opinion that but few of those who signalized themselves in opposition to the Democracy of Missouri will ever return to it—"they are a broken wing, which must drop off." He advises the Democracy to pursue a progressive policy, and says, that although the Nullifiers have managed to unseat him (Col. B.) in the Senate, yet "he can beat them in the other

It is evident that the Democracy of Missouri are unwilling to lose the services of Colonel Benton. He has identified himself with the interests of the State, and no one, we presume, will be surprised to see him returned to the House of Representatives. He is a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, and will make his mark in whatever capacity he may

be employed. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

> SENATE. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30. The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Under the rules of the House, no resolution can be offered, except on Mondays, unless it be received by unanimous consent. Therefore, immediately after the Journal had been read Mr. Cartter moved that the House resolve

itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to proposing the fol-lowing resolution in Committee, and he hoped that the House would indulge him in a single The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That a commttee of five be appointed by the Chair, to wait upon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival in the capital, and introuce him to the House of Representatives.

Mr. McMullen objected to the introduction duce him to the House of Repr

f the resolution.

Mr. Cartter said that the objection was of no avail, his motion being that the House go to Committee for the purpose of taking up

the resolution.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, suggested that, even if the motion to go into Committee should prevail, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union could not take up this resolution. lution, as it could only consider such subjects as had been referred to it.

The Speaker stated that this was a question for the Committee to decide, and not the Mr Cartter demanded the yeas and nav

Mr. Cartter demanded the year and nays on agreeing to his motion, which were ordered.

Mr. McMullen, remarking that the House was thin, moved that there be a call of the House; which was negatived. The yeas and nays were then taken on the

notion to go into Committee, and resulted as YEAS-Messrs. Willis Allen. Allison. John

Yeas—Messrs. Willis Allen, Allison, John Appleton, William Appleton, Babcock, Bartlett, Beale, Bissell, Bowie, Bowne, John H. Boyd, Brenton, Briggs, Buell, Busby, Joseph Cable, L. D. Campbell, Cartter. Chapman, Chastain, Cleveland, Clingman, Conger, George T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dean, Disney, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Egerton, Ficklin, Floyd, Fowler, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Gaylord, Gentry, Giddings, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Grow, Hasseall, Hendricks, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Hunter, Ingersoll. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Hunter, Ingersoll, Ives, John Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, D. T. Jones, George G. King, Preston King, Kuhns, Letcher, Mace, Mann, E. C. Marshall, McDonald, Meacham, Miner, Molony, John Moore, Nabors, Newton, Olds, Peaslee, Penniman, Perkins, Rantoul, Richardson, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Scudder, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, Skelton, Smart, Snow, Benjamin Stanton, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Stratton, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweet ser, G. W. Thompson, Thurston, Townshend, Tuck, Walbridge, Waish, Ward, Washburn, Welch, White, Wildrick, and Yates—104.

NAYS-Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Ashe, Averett, T. H. Bayly, Barrere, Bocock, Bragg A. G. Brown, E. C. Cabell, Caldwell, Church A. G. Brown, E. C. Cabell, Caldwell, Churchwell, Clark, Cobb, Cullum, Dockery, Edmundson, Ewing, Fitch, Goodenow, Hall, Hamilton, Harper, Isham G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Haven, Hebard, Henn, Hillyer, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, G. W. Jones, H. Marshall, Martin, McMullen, Millson, Morehead, Murphy, Orr, Powell, Savage, Scurry, Smith, Stanly, Taylor, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, and Williams—50

iams—50.
So the motion was agreed to. And the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Jones [Analysis of the above vote, viz:

	Northern	Democrat	te	-		-	52
	Ditto	Whigs	-	-	-	-	35
		Democrat	8	-	-	-	10
	Ditto				-	-	7
		- 1 mm	2			-	104
		A TRUE					
			AYS.				
	Northern	Democra	ts	-	-	-	5
	Ditto	Whigs	-		200		5
		Democrat	ta .	-	-	-	29
		Whigs		-	-	-	11
							_
		migrate,					50
G		- AT	SENT.				
	Mantham						32
		Democra	CS .	-	-	-	
	Ditto	Whigs		-		-	17
	Southern	Democra	ta	-	-	-	22
	Ditto	Whigs		-		-	12
	WHO THE	-	2				1

We have classified the delegates from the Territories and California as Northern men.]
On motion of Mr. Cartter, the first subject in order (the resolutions proposing to refer the President's message to the various committees) was set aside.

The Chair then announced, as the next busi-

ness in order, the joint resolution authorizing the architect of the Capitol to continue in employment the mechanics, laborers, and others, engaged upon the two wings thereof.

Mr. Cartter moved that this subject be set

aside.

Mr. Walsh hoped the motion would not prevail, but that the Committee would proceed to act upon this resolution.

The motion to set aside was agreed to—year

85, nays 54.

There being no subject now for the consider ation of the Committee—
Mr. Cartter submitted his resolution.

Mr. Cartter submitted his resolution.

The Chair decided that, as the Committee had disposed of all the business which had been referred to it by the House, it was now without business. In his opinion, it was not competent for the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to originate business, and therefore the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio was not in order.

Mr. Cartter appealed from this decision.

Considerable debate then ensued as to the decision of the Chair, when

The Chair concurred with the gentleman from Georgia, and stated that, but for the decision of the House a few moments ago, he would sustain the point of order.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to amend the

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all thereof, and substituting the following:

Resolved, That so much of the 17th standing rule as provides for the admission of certain persons therein named within the Hall of the House of Representatives be so modified as to embrace Governor Louis Kossuth, of Hungary; and that the Speaker of the House be requested to communicate the same to Governor Kossuth.

Mr. C. said that he desired to have a resolution adopted similar to the one which was adopted when another distinguished friend of humanity came to this city about a year ago, he alluded to Father Mathow. A resolution was then adopted, similar to the amendment he had just moved, giving to that distinguished man the privileges of the Hall.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said that that was done by universal consent.

Mr. Campbell hoped that there would be no objection to the adoption of a resolution of this kind now.

The Chair decided that the amendment was another decided that the amendment was a

not in order, because it was upon a different subject, and proposed to change a standing rule of the House, which required one day's previous

a seat within the bar of the House." Mr. Cartter did not desire to enter upon a

general discussion of matters collateral to this resolution, and he trusted the Committee would not do so. As he observed when he submitted his resolution, he introduced it as a simple, peaceful act of courtesy, already made necessary by the previous action of this House and nation. And with this view he desired that all amendments would be voted down, and the riginal resolution passed or defeated.

Mr. McMullen moved an amendment to the

original resolution, viz: by adding thereto, need be?
"that the said Committee also introduce to this House Colonel Scott Hayne, and such should pass others now in this city as were engaged in the late Cuban expedition, and who were taken prisoners by the Spanish authorities, and have

citability of gentlemen on this floor. It would appear that no subject whatever can be intro-duced here, but some minds will seize upon it, and give it a connection with matters which are not legitimately connected with it. Most heartily do I concur with the gentleman from New York [Mr. Brooks] in paying the tribute of my respect to this distinguished foreigner. I shall do it most cheerfully. The act is one simple in its character, and obvious in its tenand before the nation? Why attempt to charge me with a design of involving the nation in war? I have not uttered a word charge me with a design of involving the nation in war? I have not uttered a word upon this question. I sat here in silence, without the remotest idea of mingling in this debate; and had I taken upon myself to address the Committee, it would never have entered into my mind to connect this resolution with the question of Slavery, as the gentleman has done, or to connect it with war, as the gentleman has wantonly necessed me of doing. For man has wantonly accused me of doing. Far, far from my thoughts would have been such an idea, and I deny the right of that gentleman or any other, before I have spoken, to anticipate the positions which I should take, and arraign me before the House and before the country for these positions. Have I ever at country for those positions. Have I ever at any time hesitated to express my views openly, with perfect frankness, on any and on every question that has been presented to this body since I have had the honor of a seat in this Hall? I appeal with confidence to those who have served with me, to the country who have read my remarks and votes on every sub-

have read my remarks and votes on every subject brought before us, against this unfounded, this ungenerous charge of the gentleman. My whole political life bears testimony in contradiction of it. Whenever a proper occasion shall present itself, I shall not hesitate to express my opinion on the subject of peace with other nations, and among all nations, in favor of universal peace. But I cannot be dragged into a discussion of those principles on a subject so unsuitable as that now before us.

But what authority had he, or any other gentleman, to oharge me with inconsistency in relation to my avowed principles of peace? Certainly from nothing which I have ever given. There is something most wanton in his charges. I surely had not provoked it at his hands. To him I would say, Your charge is unfounded and false; you have travelled out of your way to assail me; on those charges I will meet and false; you have travelled out of your way to assail me; on those charges I will meet you most cheerfully at the proper time, or whenever the proper occasion shall arrive. The gentleman has spoken of popular sentiment, of which he appears to stand in great dread. I have no such fears. The popular mind is lighted by the intelligence of the people, and it will mete out justice, and no more than justice, to that centleman and to mysaff. However,

Kossuth, that he should commit us to his ing, but all these creatures get used to it; it's

Ohio.

Mr. Gentry, after some preliminary remarks, said that this House was now called upon to extend a courtesy to Louis Kossuth, and the only question for them to consider was, that they should be careful to esteem themselves as gentlemen. This courtesy was required at their hands, and they should certainly receive him with all the civilities that arose under ex-

have been passed without debate, and in a very quiet way.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, did not view Louis Kossuth as coming to America as the special representative of Hungary. The principle of which he was the representative was the principle of intervention. Had he not made this issue in New York, and did he not there state that he did not wish to be feasted, but desired the armed intervention of the United Sintes if the armed intervention of the United Siates, i

Mr. Rantoul desired that this resoluti should pass as originally introduced, not be-cause he considered Kossuth to be identified with the great cause of European liberty, and risoners by the Spanish authorities, and have een released."

worthy of our sympathies, as were all who are champions of that cause; nor simply because he stood before the world as the champion of rder.
Mr. Brooks said he intended to vote for the

nor holier cause in which man could be enproposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Venable,] but he desired to accompany his vote with his reasons. He then stated that he had no hesitation in welcoming Kossuth, but he did not mean to commit himself to any interference with the affairs of Europe, sonified. This higher claim he had upon his man that ever came from the whole world per-sonified. This higher claim he had upon his

regard. dings and those who act with him in the North, who clamor for the universal liberty of all races, and advised him and them to "attend to their own business." He said—When the surges of Abolitionism are rolled up about me, surges of a politionism are rolled up about me, surges of a politionism are rolled up about me, been in my cars. I care not under our form. their own business." He said—When the surges of Abolitionism are rolled up about me, and roar in my ears, I care not, under our form of Government, to discuss Slavery or Anti-Slavery, as a theological or economical question—for my simple, constitutional answer is, "Slavery is none of my business; I have nothing to do with it. I live under another State Government." But if this Government has a right to interfere with other Governments, and intervention is to be the law, there stand in the rear of me, in the great Empire State, full a million of human beings, who, when the country raises the propagandist standard of unitary of the standard of unitary against the central power over the rights of sovereign States. What was the reason that liberty had been impossible in Europe? Simply because they did not do as we have done. It was because all the powers of Government were concentrated in one central power, and that power was of necessity too strong for any effort at liberty to succeed in any way. When he saw that this danger threatened our country, he asked himself, could it be possible that a man who had devoted his life, his energies, his genius, and all the power that God had given him, to the single purpose of defending his country. This incident occurred a few days after that of Rosa, while Miss Ophelia was busied in preparations to return North. rear of me, in the great Empire State, full a million of human beings, who, when the country raises the propagandist standard of universal liberty, will first cry, "Cross the Potomac, strike the chains off from that worst of all Stavery, the chains off from that worst of all Stavery, the chains off from that worst of the Rio Grande."

Mr. Giddings. I am astonished at the excitability of gentlemen on this floor. It would be refused a welcome by any man who sees that the reserved rights of the sovereign stdered that perhaps she had shown too hasty a mitting him here, they would not sanction all his principles. If so, he never would have been invited here. For himself, he would glory in welcoming to Appear to the good off Rosa, while Miss Ophelia was busied in preparations to return North.

Seriously reflecting within herself, she considered that perhaps she had shown too hasty a mitting him here, they would not sanction all his principles. If so, he never would have been invited here. For himself, he would glory in welcoming to a propose of defending his country to the single purpose of defending his country against the central power of the Government, would be refused a welcome by any man who sees that the reserved rights of the sovereign sidered that perhaps she had shown too hasty a warmth of language in her former interview with Marie, and she resolved that she would now endeavor to moderate her zeal and to been invited here. For himself, he would glory in welcoming the proposed that the power of the Government, would be refused a welcome by any man who sees that the reserved rights of the sovereign sidered that perhaps she had shown too hasty a warmth of language in her former interview with Marie, and she resolved that the control of the sovereign sidered that perhaps she had shown too hasty a warmth of language in her former interview with Marie, and she resolved that perhaps are successive to the sovereign sidered that perhaps she had shown too hasty a warmth of language in her former interview. in welcoming to America the great advocate of

Mr. Ewing said that Kossuth was proclaiming in this land doctrines, the necessary result of which, if they should prevail, would result in war, or degradation to this country in the face of the civilized world.

Mr. Taylor then obtained the floor, but

yielded to a motion that the Committee rise; which being agreed to— The Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Clingman offered the usual resolution to close debate on this subject in half an hour after the House shall again go into Commi

adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Friday next; which motion was negatived. On motion, the House then adjourned—yeas

tates that the local press should be sustained: and Mr. Howe should not be permitted to struggle alone with the difficulties which sur-

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE,

CHAPTER XXVIII-Continued

She found Marie sitting up in her easy-chair, with Mammy standing by her, combing her hair. Jane sat on the ground before her, busy in

policy.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, did not regard the let them feel that they are to take any airs resolution as committing this Government to the doctrine which Kossuth had been attempt—over you, just as my servants always have. I've begun now to bring them under, and I'll have them all to know that I'll send one out to be

decidedly.

Jane hung her head and cowered at this, for Jane hung her head and cowered at this, for she felt as if it was particularly directed to her. Miss Ophelia sat for a moment, as if she had swallowed some explosive mixture, and were ready to burst. Then recollecting the utter usc-lessness of contention with such a nature, she shut her lips resolutely, gathered herself up, and walked out of the recovery.

shut her lips resolutely, gathered herself up, and walked out of the room.

It was hard to go back and tell Rosa that she could do nothing for her; and shortly after, one of the man servants came to say that her mistress had ordered him to take Rosa with him to the whipping house, whither she was hurried in spite of her tears and entreaties. A few days after, Tom was standing musing by the balconies, when he was joined by Adolph, who since the death of his master had been entirely crest-fallen and disconsolate. Adolph knew that he had always been an object of dislike to Marie, but while his master lived he had paid but little attention to it. Now that he had paid but little attention to it. Now that he was gone, he had moved about in daily dread and trembling, not knowing what might befall him next. Marie had held several congentlemen. This courtesy was required at their hands, and they should certainly receive him with all the civilities that arose under existing circumstances. This resolution ought to have been passed without debate, and in a very quiet way.

"Do ye know, Tom, that we've all got to be

"Do ye know, form, that we've all got to be sold?" said Adolph.

"How did you hear that?" said Tom.

"I hid myself behind the curtains when missis was talking with the lawyer. In a few days we shall all be sent off to auction, Tom." 'The Lord's will be done," said Tom, folding his arms and sighing heavily.
"We'll never get another such a master,"

"We'll never get another such a master," said Adolph, apprehensively; "but Pd rather be sold than take my chance under missis."
Tom turned away; his heart was full. The hope of liberty, the thought of distant wife and children, rose up before his patient soul, as to the mariner shipwrecked almost in port rises the vision of the church-spire and loving roofs of his native will go soon ever the top of some of his native village, seen over the top of some black wave only for one last farewell. He drew

"Thy will be done," the worse he felt!
He sought Miss Ophelia, who, ever since
Eva's death, had treated him with marked and respectful kindness."
"Miss Pheely," he said, "mass'r St. Clare

ting, resolved to go into Marie's room, be as agreeable as possible, and negotiate Tom's case with all the diplomatic skill of which she

was mistress.

She found Marie reclining at length upon a She found Marie rechning at length upon a lounge, supporting herself on one elbow by pillows, while Jane, who had been out shopping, was displaying before her certain samples of thin black stuffs.

"That will do," said Marie, selecting one;

only I'm not sure about its being properly "Laws, missis," said Jane, volubly, "Mrs. General Derbennon wore just this very thing after the General died, last summer; it makes

"What do you think?" said Marie to Miss Ophelia.
"It's a matter of custom, I suppose," said Miss Ophelia. "You can judge about it better

thing."

"Are you going so soon?"

"Yes. St. Clare's brother has written, and he and the lawyer think that the servants and furniture had better be put up at auction, and the place left with our lawyer."

"There's one thing I wanted to speak with you about," said Miss Ophelia. "Augustine promised Tom his liberty, and began the legal forms necessary to it. I hope you will use your influence to have it perfected.

"Indeed I shall do no week thing." said

"Indeed, I shall do no such thing," said

uable servants on the place—it couldn't be afforded, any way. Besides, what does he want of liberty? He's a great deal better off as he

"But he does desire it, very earnestly, and his master promised it," said Miss Ophelia. "I dare say he does want it," said Marie; "they all want it, just because they are a dis-"they all want it, just because they are a discontented set—always wanting what they haven't got. Now, I'm principled against emancipating, in any case. Keep a negro under the care of a master, and he does well enough, and is respectable; but set them free, and they get lazy, and won't work, and take to drinking, and go all down to be mean, worthless fellows. I've seen it tried, hundreds of times. It's no favor to set them free."

"But Tom is so steady, industrious, and mions."

pious."
"Oh, you needn't tell me; I've seen a hunhe's taken care of-that's all." "But, then, consider," said Miss Ophelia.

when you set him up for sale, the chances of

without hasiness. In his opinion, it was not be competent for the Committee of the Whole usiness, and therefore the resolution of the gentleman and to myself. However, the testing of the people and the first expected from this decision. The Chair was overruled—years \$0, nays 88.

M. Bayly, of Virginia, raised the question of order, the special committees could only be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise or early the speaker, unless otherwise or early the speaker of the Chair was overruled—years and the supposed and the s

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ASSETT.

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TON, D. C.,

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THE DEATH OF THE SLAVE LEWIS. In the deep sanctuary of sheltering night,

When twenty murders tear one bleeding breast?

Why waste our womanish hearts their throbs

But, "Can you lend me any help to die?"

Thy soul, unbidden, sought th' eternal shore.

Where stays avenging Justice? why compel

To frantic haste, to fainting weariness.

Lookest thou earthward, blood is there unsought Scourging for scourging, but in keener kind, And death for death, but in a living grave;

Let Christ's black brother from the altar look, Faint, falter, 'neath his withering rebuke—

THE HUNGARIAN CATHOLICS AND Kos-SUTH .- Those who entertain the opinion that all Catholics hold the views of Bishop Hughes in relation to Kossuth and his cause are very much mistaken-to suppose so, would put the Catholics in a false position. It is worthy of remark that eleven of the seventeen Roman Catholic Bishops of Hungary addressed a memorial to the King of Hungary in October, 1848, favorable to the cause of Kossuth. The

five Bishops who did not sign the address were

that State at length, which he enumerates as

objection to the adoption of a resolution of this kind now.

The Chair decided that the amendment was

Mr. Venable moved to amend the resolution by inserting in lieu thereof the words, "that the Speaker be authorized to invite Louis Kossuth

or of this continent. He referred to Mr. Gid-

lency. But, sir, what right has the gentleman upon the present occasion to drag my name in, and attempt to arraign me before this House

father's plantation.

and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Millson moved that when this Hou

90, navs 57. THE IOWA TRUE DEMOCRAT, published at Mount Pleasant, in that State, we regret to see, Mount Pleasant, in that State, we regret to see, has been published for the last two years by its editor, S. L. Howe, at a sacrifice. This state of things ought not longer to continue. We trust the friends of Freedom in that section will see the necessity of liberally sustaining an organ of our cause in that State. Mr. Howe's difficulties have been many and severe; and the friends of the cause should take early and efficient means to give a substantial support to the True Democrat. Sound policy dic-

round him. For the National Era [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

chafing her feet.
"How do you find yourself to day?" said
Miss Ophelia. Miss Ophelia.

A deep sigh and a closing of the eyes was the only reply, for a moment, and then Marie answered, "Oh, I don't know, cousin; I suppose I'm as well as I ever shall be;" and Marie wiped her eyes with a cambric handkerchief, bordered with an inch deep of black.

"I came," said Miss Ophelia, "with a short, dry cough, such as commonly introduces a difference of the cough such as commonly introduces a difference of the cough such as commonly introduces a difference of the cough such as commonly introduces a difference of the cough such as commonly introduces a difference of the cough such as commonly introduces a difference of the cough such as commonly introduces a difference of the cough such as commonly introduces a difference of the cough such as commonly introduces a difference of the cough such as commonly introduces a difference of the cough such as the cough such as

thing she could for Tom—she wrote a letter to
Mrs. Shelby for him, stating his troubles, and
urging them to send to his relief.

The next day Tom and Adolph, and some half a dozen other servants, were marched down to a slave warehouse, to await the conve-nience of the trader, who was going to make up a lot for auction. TO BE CONTINUED.

tion. Miss Ophelia, therefore, did the next b

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1852.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

We again thank our friends for the interest they have taken in sending us new subscribers. for the promptness with which they are sending their own subscriptions, and for the many kind words contained in their letters. Our subscription list now is much larger than it has ever been, and still it is increasing. What say our friends to putting it up to twenty thousand this year? As many are still soliciting subscribers, we again publish the Prospectus.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE

G. BAILEY. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR : JOHN WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

The National Era is an Anti-Slavery, Literary, and Political newspaper, published week-ly, at Washington, D. C., by G. Bailey. Its character may be learned by the following statement of principles. In the unity and common origin of the hu-

In the doctrine that God made of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell upon all the face of the earth:

In the golden rule—" Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you:"

In the Higher Law—"It is better to obey

In Liberty, as the fundamental condition of Human Progress and Perfection:
In Law, as the Defence, not Destroyer, of

Liberty: In Order, as the result of Liberty established and protected, not subverted, by Law: In the American Union, not as an end. bu as a means—a means to the establishment of Liberty and Justice, worthy of support only so long as it shall answer these great ends.
"We hold these Truths to be Self-Evident-

"That all men are created equal:
"That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: "That among these are life, liberty, and the

pursuit of happiness:

"That to secure these rights Governments are established among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: "That whenever any form of Government

becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its founda-tion on such principles and organizing its pow-ers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

We hold these Truths to be applicable at all times, to all men, of whatever clime or complex-

ion, and are therefore the uncompromising foe of all forms of Slavery, personal, political, spiritual, whether at home or abroad; and the advocate of all laws and usages having a tendency to equalize the conditions of all men, to secure to all equal opportunities for the enjoyment of liberty, acquisition of property, and present of hoppiness. pursuit of happiness.

These are the Principles that have controlled

and will continue to controlled and will continue to controlled the National Era, which is responsible for no Party, as no Party is responsible for it, owing allegiance alone to God and Humanity.

The Literary Department of the Era speaks for itself. To the corps of contributors who have heretofore enriched it, we shall add from time to time as our means, shall wereant

Much attention will be devoted, during the nsuing Congress, to the preparation of con cise, clear, and accurate reports of its proceed ings and debates, with such explanations and The terms of the paper are as follo

Single copy, one year -Three copies, one year -Five copies, one year -Single copy, six months -Ten copies, six months -

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old sub-

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a clu of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15,

o a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. It will be seen that the price of the paper,

single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kinkness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

All communications, whether on business of for publication, should be addressed to

G. Balley, Washington, D. C.

We regret to learn that the distinguished Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Chase,) has been sum moned home, in consequence of the serious illness of a member of his family.

We see it stated, in rather an ambiguous way, in some of the newspapers from abroad, that M. Kossuth has been summoned before the Grand Jury of this District. It is true that he was summoned to testify in certain libel cases then pending, but the summons was almost immediately recalled. In the libel cases referred to, as we learn, the Grand Jury liately recalled. In the libel have found three presentments against Henry De Ahna—two for libelling Mrs. Tochman, late Mdlle. Jagiello, and one for libelling husband, Major G. Tochman, of this city. We are authorized to state that Major Toch man is not responsible for this annoyance to

which Governor Kossuth has been subjected as he was not summoned at his instance.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM at Philadelphia was de stroyed by fire on Tuesday evening, December 30. Mr. Spooner, the proprietor, is said to have lost \$50,000.

FRANCE-ALARM IN ENGLAND .- The Neu York Tribune gives an extract from a private letter from London, dated December 12, which

says:

"I learned through Lord Paget, Director of
the Ordnance, that the British Government are
a good deal alarmed at the supposition that
Louis Napoleon will unite with Austria and
Russia to put down England and Liberty in
Europe, and that the Government dockyards
are alive with as many men as can get around
the ships, getting them ready for sea."

Kossuru has been invited by the authorises of Boston to visit that city. A resolution of welcome to Kossuth has been adopted by the Indiana Senate, and passed to a third reading

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE have fixed upon the first day of June as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for holding the next National Democratic Convention.

HON. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Governor elect of Virginia, took the oath of office at Richmon on Thursday last

The reader will find, in another place, an account of the reception of Kossuth by the President. The speech of the Hungarian is admirable in sentiment and devotion—admirable, no less for what it leaves unsaid, than for what it says. The reply of Mr. Fillmore i cold and unimpressive, marked by governmental reserve and caution, reflecting but

But, two things will attract the attention the people of Europe. Kossuth, the political refugee from Austrian and Russian tyranny s received with formal honor by the Chief Executive of the United States, and the President styles him "Governor Kossuth," which, to a European mind, will imply a recognition of the rightfulness of that title.

Thus, while timid Members of Congress are frightening themselves with the spectre of Intervention, our cautious Administration has already intervened-for to say nothing of antecedent action, its formal reception and recognition of "Governor Kossuth," hated, feared and proscribed by the Despotisms of Europe, is a denial of their pretensions, a rebuke to their usurpations, positive encouragement to the cause of Revolution.

The editor of a newspaper, more gifted with words than wisdom, remarked that Kossuth had utterly failed in his mission, and would soon return to Europe. In what point has he failed? He has had such a reception from the People as no man has had in this country since the time of Lafavette. He has turned the attention of the American Public more particular larly to foreign affairs, and aroused them gene rally to the necessity of making their influenfelt, in some form or other, in behalf of Euro nean Freedom. For a month Congress and the Press have done little more than discuss the principles which he is so powerfully inculcating. From all parts of the Union he is receiving invitations of welcome, and tokens of sympathy and aid. The Great West is rising up to greet him, and soon his eloquence will arouse the tyrant-hating masses on our Western waters. At no distant day, we predict, the principles he urges will be incorporated into our foreign policy. And why They are principles which have long been slum bering in the hearts of the People, and all that was needed to quicken them into activity was the hour and the man."

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We have devoted much space on our fourth page to foreign news. The position of Europe so critical, the signs of an approaching conflict, world-wide in its consequences, are so plain, that the American People cannot be too well informed of the progress of events abroad.

Still later intelligence shows that the Abso lute Powers seem to regard the usurpation o Louis Napoleon, not as permanent, but merely preliminary to the re-establishment of Legitimacy; and that the relations of France and England are by no means satisfactory. The truth is, England, as the only great Power of the Old World possessing a Constitutional Government, is obnoxious to the Continental Despotisms. While she stands with her might undiminished, with the current of Popular Opinion constantly setting towards Republican m, and affords a home to the revolutionary refu gees from the Continent, there can be no peace. no safety for them. Should they succeed in establishing the military despotism of Napoleon or in using him for the restoration of Legiti macy in France, their next step, probably, would be, to impair the resources of England by prohibitory acts upon her Continental commerce, and this might be followed by other and ore hostile measures.

The English Government and People are evdently concerned at the aspect of affairs. The Future is lowering, and in the terrible conflict that seems imminent, they are beginning to cast anxious looks to their transatlantic brethren. The subject of an alliance with this country is discussed with much interest by their newspapers, and the London Times, hitherto notorious for its friendship for the Absolute Powers, and its libels on Americans, looks forward to the time when the most effectual ally of England may be found in the American

However this may be, we rejoice at the in rease of fraternal feeling between two coun tries, kindred in the sentiments of their People and in the spirit, though not forms, of their is stitutions. We fully agree with Mr. Walker who is doing much to produce a better under standing between the English and the Americans, that, should the time come, when Eu rope, under the bloody flag of Despotism should be arrayed for the overthrow of England it would be the duty of the United State to interpose its power in support of a nation which, despite its aristocracy, and the vices of its institutions, has a Constitutional Government, and one which is constantly drifting towards more popular forms. Let England b crippled by such a Despotic combination, let it pe reduced to the condition of a second-rate Power, and rendered thereby subordinate to Absolutism, and the question of Peace or War would no longer be optional with us. The battle of the world's empire would have to be fought between Republican America and Cos-

A writer in one of our city papers, some time since, suggested that the antagonism of England to Russia was purely selfish, growing out of the danger to British possessions in the East from the advancing power of the Czar-that it was this which made her anxious to commit the United States to a hostile attitude in rela tion to Continental Despotisms. Grant all this, and yet, when the conflict shall come, it will be a struggle on the side of the Absolutist for universal empire, so that, no matter what naterial interests England may have at stake she will forced into the position of a Defende of the Cause of Popular Government. This of itself would tend to liberalize her institutions, and enhance the power of the Republican Element in her empire, which is the true antagonist of Absolutism. Around her standard would cluster the hopes of Freedom-she would be recognised by the Republicans of Europe as the Foe of their Oppressors.

In such a crisis, with the World embattle would England be left alone to struggle for the Liberties of mankind? The writer referred to says our true policy would be to remain at peace-to let England alone-we could monopolize the trade of the world—the comm power of our great rival would receive a fatal blow-the ultimate result of such a struggle would be, the prostration of England, and the aggrandisement of the United States! Here counsel that would disgrace the Pit. England in arms, pouring out blood and the American Union meanwhile engaged in the honorable business of stealing her trade and cutting off her resources! The world's battle between the antagonistic Principles of Liberty and Slavery, going on, and this Model Repub-lic, like Wirt's sublime patriot in the Revolu-tion, crying Beef! Beef! Nations bleeding at every pore, and we coining money from carnage! Sodom never presented so loathsome an aspect as this would be, and if fire and

NOCTES DIVINORUM.

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER. The sky is black: the earth is cold: The laboring moon gives little light: Wild gusts in ghostly tones unfold And glimmering round and round me, glide Weird fancies of the midnight born, Close-linked with shadowy sprites that ride The dusky hours of eye and morn

Gaunt images, that haunt the sight, Of sin and crime, and want and wo, Have been my guests for hours to-night, And still are passing to and fro. Ah. wel-a-way! and so they may They do not tell the lie of life Night oft is truer than the day; ace often falser far than strif

A year goes out: a year comes in: How swiftly and how still they flee What mission had the year that's been What mission hath the year to be Oh, brother man! look wisely back, Along the far and fading days. And closely sean the crowded track On which the light of memory plays

The friend with whom you took your wine A year ago—where is he now? The child you almost thought divine, Such beauty robod its shining brow-The wife upon whose pillowing breast Misleading doubts and carking care Were ever gently lull'd to rest-

In vain you start, and look around! In vain the involuntary call!

The grave-yard has an added mound For wife, or child, or friend-or all And downward to the dust with them, How many garnered hopes have gone Yet they were those ye thought to stem The tide of time with, pressing on.

Ah, hope is such a flattering cheat,

We see and feel his bold deceit, Despair is truer far than he! Though dark and pitiless its form. It never bids us look! and see The sunshine, when it brings the storm.

We scarce can choose but him believe

You shivering wretch ye see, a year Ago asked alms, the which I gave. She said the world was dark, and drear And cold, yet kindlier than the grave. She hoped another year would bring Joys, comforts, friends, not then pos And it has brought you feeble thing

That tugs so at her shrunken breast.

"Oh, God!" she mutters: "In my dream Last night the wild waves o'er me swept: To-day I stood beside the stream. But faltered. Would that I had leapt But in its sleep my baby smiled. I kissed it_shuddered_backward drew I loved my child-my brain was wild-From death to life I turn'd and flew

Why ended not our sorrows then? Why sleep we not beneath the wave Forgot of God, despised of men, That were methinks a fitting grave! . A-ha ' a-ha ! The night is cold Night and my babe-look here-are Ye cannot warm this stiffened form With all your skill: 'tis done! 'tis done

"The night is cold—the night is dark— I'm cold and dark-but hist and hark And look and see !- a sound ! a sight 'Tis well! 'tis well!-ye hear the knell Of the old year from you high tower But not for ye the sight I see-Ha! ha! he burns in hell this hour!

The wind is wild that howls without The fire is warm that burns within And warmer than the fire within Where that poor raving wretch is borne But ere the day she'll pass away. With few to watch, and none to n

Oh, bitter night! oh, cruel wind, That piercest hovels through and through The festive band ye rarely find— The poor are always found by you. Show mercy most where most is sin In thinnest garb: for doubly bold Temptation is to enter in Where hunger gnaws, and limbs are cold

Again in you high turret swings Time's iron tongue, that tells the year Is closing over earthly things. "Farewell! old year: I have no tear To drop above your icy tomb : Ye brought to me much misery, And leave me now in deepest glos

The eve is gone: night's noon is here

"Farewell! old year: yet by your bier I linger, if I will or no: For sorrow tends to link as friends Those who had hardly else been so How often back, along the track Which you and I have wearily traced My bleeding heart will sadly start To view again that desert waste

"A-ha! old year: you've brought the tear. In spite of all I thought or said I did not know one still could flow, So many you have made me shed. You're stiff and stark: you're gone!". Here where I sit and sigh alone. But wipe the eye-and check the sigh What's he, who hath not sorrow known

Despair may truer be than hope; But hope is mightier far than he As rounding up you starless cope Even now to-morrow's sun I see, So hope brings day before 'tis day, And antedates a word, or deed. Or thought, that shall be felt for aye, And help us in our sorest need.

Ah, hope is truer than despair !-What says the iron tongue of time Pealing the centuries' march sublime GOD GIVES TO MAN ANOTHER YEAR, Uncloud the brow, dry up the tear, Joy cometh with the morrow's sun!

HOW THEY MANAGE.

Last Monday, Mr. Cartter moved a suspen sion of the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution "to appoint a committee of five nembers to wait upon Louis Kossuth, and to introduce him to the House of Representa tives "-the resolution which had constituted the subject of debate during the preceding week. The motion prevailed, and the resolu tion was adopted under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of one hundred and twenty-three to fifty-four. Of the fifty-four negatives, forty-six were from the slaveholding

This is one fact, and here is another. A few days since, a paper was circulate mong members of Congress, proposing a banquet to Kossuth. The signers, members ongress, met one day last week, and appointe a general committee to make the necessary preparations. The general committee held meeting and appointed the following committee consisting, generally as will be seen, of men bers from the slaveholding States, though th principal opposition to Kossuth has emanated

entatives, who unite in the entertainment to be given to Governor Kossuth, held in the ker's room, on Friday, the 2d instant, every pore, and we coining money from ge! Sodom never presented so loathsome committees were appointed:

Committee of Arrangements.—Hon. George Briggs, of New York; Hon. George W. Jones, one out of Heaven were not rained upon of lowa; Hon. R. H. Stanton, of Kentucky;

general confusion that ensued, Miss Ophelia made her escape to her apartment.

She saw, at once, that it would do no good to say anything more; for Marie had an indefinite capacity for hysteric fits; and, after this, President.

The speech of the Hungarian is President.

The speech of the Hungarian is President.

The president of the plant of Marie had an indefinite capacity for hysteric fits; and, after this, President.

The president of the plant of Marie had an indefinite capacity for hysteric fits; and, after this, President.

The president of the plant of Marie had an indefinite capacity for hysteric fits; and, after this, President.

The speech of the Hungarian is President of Marie had an indefinite capacity for hysteric fits; and, after this, President.

Committee on Ceremonies.—Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee; Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina; Hon. T. Yates Walsh, of Maryland. The dinner will be given at the National Hotel, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The subscribers and other members of the Senate and House of Representatives may procure tickets at the offices of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the respective Houses. WM. M. GWIN, Chairman. R. H. STANTON, Secretary.

The Committee on Ceremonies is made up exclusively of slaveholders, and the Committee of Arrangements is controlled by them. This is in accordance with the usual tactics of our Southern friends. Their first effort is, to prevent a liberal movement; and, failing in this, their next effort is to secure the control and guidance of it. The first place they always assume, as a matter of right divine : and our friends from the free States seem to think it belongs to them.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

A NEW PHASE OF SECTIONALISM. The proceedings of the House, last week, on the resolution proposing the appointment of a Committee to wait upon Governor Kossuth, and invite him to a seat within the bar of that body, will attract the attention of the country. In accordance with official instructions, our minister at Constantinople had interposed his influence to secure the release of Kossuth. Under a resolution adopted by the last Congress, the Chief Executive had despatched a national vessel, to bring him to our shores. On his arrival, the President, in his annual message, referring to the subject, submitted to Congress the question of his reception. Both Houses, after some consideration, passed a resolution, extending him a cordial welcome, and this was communicated to Kossuth by the President, through a special messenger, who also invited him officially to visit the Capital. The Senate, by way of completing its act of courtesy, appointed a Committee to wait upon him on his arrival, and invite him to a seat in its hall. The majority of the House of Representatives desirous of harmonizing with the Senate and Executive in their civilities, attempted to pass a similar resolution; but a meager minority, taking advantage of the complex system of rules by which the proceedings of the House can at any time be embarrassed.

baffled this laudable design. Kossuth arrived in Washington Tuesday, December 30th, and on the same day Mr. Cartter moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up a resolution to appoint a Committee of five to introduce Governor Kossuth to the floor of the House. Those who voted for this motion were in favor of the resolution, with the exception of L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, who would support it with an amendment. Those who were against this motion were against the resolution. An analysis of the vote, therefore, will show the character of the opposition to Kossuth, and the quarter whence it emanated. The yeas and nays on the motion were as follows: [Published on our first page.]

The name of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, not recorded, owing, we presume, to absence at the moment the vote was taken. He was a violent opponent of the resolution of Mr.

The great majority of the affirmative vote i from free States, without distinction of party; to the honor of Free-Soilers, be it said, not one of their names appears in the negative. he avoids everything calculated to wound the movement of courtesy towards Kossuth-we shall classify according to States and parties, as follows: [Published on our first page.]

Whigs from the Free States-Messrs. Barrere, Taylor, and Harper, of Ohio; Goodenow, of Maine; Haven, of New York; Hebard, of Democrats from the Free States-Messrs.

Clark and Henn, of Iowa; and Fitch, of In-Whigs from the Slave States-Messrs. Aber-

crombie, of Alabama; Cabell, of Florida; Caldwell, Dockery, Morehead, and Stanly, of North Carolina; Cullum, Watkins, and Williams, of Tennessee; Ewing, and Marshall, of Kentucky-11.

Democrats from the Slave States - Messrs. Aiken, Orr, Wallace, South Carolina; Ashe, and Venable, North Carolina; Averett, Bayly, Bocock, Edmundson, McMullen, Millson, Powell, Virginia; Bragg, Cobb, Smith, Alabama; Brown, Mississippi; Churchwell, Harris, S. W. Harris, Johnson, Jones, Savage, Tennessee Hall, Missouri; Hamilton, Maryland; Hillyer, Johnson, Jackson, Murphy, Georgia; Martin,

Louisiana: Scurry, Texas-30. Total from Free States -Ditto Slave States -Awarding all praise to Messrs. Clingman, Stanton, Gentry, and the few members from the Slave States who so far emancipated themselves from local prejudices as to favor a resolution intended to honor an illustrious champion of Freedom, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the character of the opposition is almost purely sectional. Iowa, as usual, votes as a unit with the Slaveholders. Mr. Taylor, we believe, is a native of Virginia, and his position is precisely what might have been anticipated. Mr. Brooks, of New York, who made a wanton, unmanly, and unmannerly assault on Joshua R. Giddings, because he favored the resolution, though that gentleman had not consumed one minute of the House in advo cating it, and who recklessly undertook to connect the question with the subject of Slavery, appeared in his true character—an apostate

from the cause of Freedom. . Mr. Haven, from New York, was formerly the law partner of Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Hebard, who, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, called out aloud to the mi- weight of our influence on the side of Justice revent a quorum, and embarrass proceedings actiously, by unnecessary calling of the roll,

s a zealous supporter of the Administration. If we mistake not, Mr. Barrere, who occupies the place, filled in the last Congress far aore creditably by Mr. Morris, a true-hearted Democrat, was elected by the aid of Free Soil votes. Our friends will remember him next the North, found fighting by the side of the doom here.

The opponents of the resolution before the

For, there can be no longer any doubt, that the Slave Interest is at the bottom of this tion would imply some approbation of the Intervention Policy advocated by Governor Kossuth. ng him to our shores, through the Presiden- Liberty.

Every one of these acts has been an extraordinary tribute to extraordinary patriotism and extraordinary championship of the cause of House was intended as such a tribute-its language could be construed to mean nothing else Its supporters, without an exception, denied that it meant anything more. And yet this proposed honor, which, though extraordinary, was nothing but an honor, amply deserved was resisted by precisely such a faction and such factious proceedings as arrested the action of the majority of the last Congress on the California Question. The same Slave Interest which opposed the admission of a new Free State, opposed the attempt to confer signal honor upon Kossuth-and the opposition in the latter case was as bitter, as unrelenting, as as utterly regardless of the decorum and order of the House of Representatives, as in the former. Here, then, is a spectacle for the American People-the Slave Interest sympathizing with Austria and Russia, the infamous Despotisms now organizing a crusade against all

personation of Popular Freedom in Europe! What is the philosophy of this repulsive attitude which Slavery has chosen to assume In the first place, kindred Principles affiliate. Slavery and Despotism, as we showed a few weeks since, are identical in Principle, generate similar sentiments and habits, are advocated by similar arguments, protected by similar agencies. Why should an advocate of American Slavery, per se, lift his hand against European Despotism, feel sympathy with the wrongs of the masses trodden under its heel, or a disposition to honor their champion? We know that a house divided against itself cannot stand.

Popular Governments, and arraying itself

against Kossuth, the man above all other men,

feared and hated by them as the greatest Im-

Again: Among Kossuth's measures in Hungary that drew down upon him the vengeance of Austria, was the emancipation of the serfs, their investiture with political rights, the grant to them of the fee simple of a portion of the lands on which they resided. Is there anything in these measures to propitiate the good will of

Slavery?
Besides, the Principles which Kossuth proclaims among us are fundamental. With earnestness, thoroughness, and eloquence unsurpassed, he preaches in the ears of the American People the solemn Truths of the Declaration of Independence; and the feelings aroused in the great heart of the Public are certainly not propitious to the demands of Slavery. We cannot believe that a rapt auditor of the Hungarian orator could go away from one of his Banquets, and, with the sound of Liberty rung out in the clarion tones of the Hungarian fugitive still thrilling his heart, seize and drag back to slavery a miserable fugitive from American oppression. A resurrection of the spirit and principles of Seventy-Six deprecated by slavery as fatal to its usurpations, incompatible with its existence. Again: It sees the friends of Liberty in this

country, generally, on the side of Kossuthforemost to welcome and sustain him. This is gall and wormwood to a Power which seeks, by every device of an infernal ingenuity, to degrade, proscribe, destroy its opponents; and it regards with jealousy, if not hatred, the man who cheerfully accepts their friendly demonstrations, and is deemed by such as they deserving of remarkable honor.

No matter how wise, how respectful, frank the policy of Kossuth-no matter how studiously, being the guest of the United States, matter how carefully he abstains from the slightest intermeddling with any domestic question or controversy-no matter how often he affirms the great Principle that every nation has a right to determine for itself, without foreign interference, its own institutions and dispose of its own concerns-no matter with what downright honesty and unyielding consistency he illustrates in his whole career among us this vital Principle-still, his simple position as the Embodiment of the Truths contained in our Declaration of Independence, his application of them in his own country, the kind of enthusiasm aroused by the marvellous eloquence with which he presents and enforces them, and the high appreciation of his Principles and acts manifested by Anti-Slavery men, make him an unwelcome guest to the Slave Power. His

very presence rebukes it. Finally: Mr. Calhoun was right, in a certain sense, when he said that Slavery was the Conservative element of this Union. It is certainly the enemy of all radical reform, of all real progress, of all movements tending towards the enlightenment and elevation of the masses. Popular Education, Cheap Postage, Land Reform, have always encountered in it their deadliest foe. Slavery is a Conservative-it conserves corruption. It is now found clinging spasmodically to the cold-blooded, Cain-like policy of Absolute Neutrality. It forgot all about Washington's Address, when it sought to wrest from Mexico new fields for slave labor, when it warned the South American Republica against carrying the war they waged for independence into Cuba, and when, through one of the leading presses here, it proclaimed it as the duty of the United States to interfere with all their military and naval power, to resist the emancipation of slaves in that island. Intervention against Intervention was then all right; and it was right, too, when Mr. Monroe prounced to the world the determination of the United States to resist trans-Atlantic interference in the affairs of this Continent Slavery was anxious to secure for its aggressive policy in this hemisphere complete immunityexemption from all disturbance. But when, in the greatness of our strength, in accordance with our rank as a leading Power in Christen dom, it is proposed that we shall throw the nority not to vote, in several instances, so as to and Freedom in Europe, that is a different question. Such Intervention promises no benefit to Slavery, but may indirectly react against it What part could American Slavery take in the World's Battle for Liberty? Could Wrong struggle for Right? Could Injustice raise fratricidal hand against Injustice? Every accessful blow for Freedom in Europe would make American Slavery reel, and the last gasp time. As to the rest of the gentlemen from of Oppression there would be the signal of its

House, though it contained no recognition of the Principle of Intervention against Intervention, feared that its adoption might, in some opposition to Kossuth; the votes and the tactics way, give it countenance. It would at least be adopted demonstrate this. The opponents of a distinguished tribute of honor to the Man the resolution generally urged that its adop- pre-eminently identified with the Principle.

We have thus shown the nature of the oppo sition to Kossuth and his mission. The An calm spectator could see nothing of this in can People will understand it. Whether the resolve. Kossuth is recognised as the most Slavery will gain anything by an alliance with distinguished representative of the republican | European Despotism, is not a doubtful question nasses in Europe. His services and sacrifices The Democracy of the North will shrink from the cause of Freedom and of National Inde- that entangling alliance. Its instinct is for endence, signalize him as worthy of peculiar Freedom and Progress; but it must soon decide nd eminent honors. As a nation, by the inter- between the Law of Progress and the Law of

WAR-SONG OF THE MAGYARS.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD A battle-shout for Hungary Once more shall wake the day— To rally for the fray,
To gird her round, and with their swords Make lightning on her way

The shout that each brave Magyar heart With war's fierce rapture fills The shout that in the traitor's vein The coward-current chills Let it ring up from the valleys And roll along the hills. Let it sound smid the mountain-land That mighty gathering cry, Go up from steep, and crag, and cliff

Till the vultures and the eagle Scream back their hoarse reply Like the mingling of all fearful sounds Of vengeance and of woe, Like the rush of fire, the roar of floods When wintry tempests blow, Like the thunder of the avalanch Let it sweep against the foe

Clear, terrible, and high,

God of the nations! Thou did'st hear Poor Hungary's patient prayer, From the prison of her anguish And the night of her despair, When the groanings of her spirit Were burdening all the air.

A great and sudden light-Did'st break her chains, and lead her forth And gird her for the fight, With the weapons of thine ange And the armor of thy might Once more be thy victorious strength On mortal hearts outpoured, Take thou the blood-guilt from our strife,

Thou did'st flash upon her darkness

And sanctify the sword That strikes for freedom! For the right. Make bare thine arm, Oh Lord ! Bless thou our banners, till their folds On freedom's ramparts wave, And shade the patriot's holy rest-Oh strengthen, guide, and save Our PROPHET-HERO to the end, God of the struggling brave!

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Whether California should be admitted s ree State, and the Territories organized with onstitutions excluding Slavery, was the great | his observations to attention Question which the last Congress was called ipon to deecide. The Northern Democrats enerally took the affirmative, were pledged sustain by every legitimate effort the afrmative, with a few exceptions went into cauus and bound themselves to support as a canlidate for the Speakership a Southern Demoerat, who took the negative, and was pledged sustain it! They thus placed the organization of the House in the hands of their oppo nents, giving them the power to prevent the admission of California and the passage of the Wilmot Proviso.

In this Congress they knew that the Question of Slavery would again be agitated, and that mportant questions would come up on which heir opinions would differ from those of their Southern associates. They had the majority, ventinto caucus, and agreed to the nomination for the Speakership of a Southern man, who they knew would be opposed to them on every estion touching Human Liberty! All they otained in exchange for this surrender of ower was, the laying upon the table of certain solutions respecting the Compromise.

Well, the first act of the Speaker was to organize the most important Standing Committees in such a way as to place the control of the business of the House in the hands of the Slaveholding members; and whenever the House goes into Committee of the Whole on on the state of the Union, where important measures have to be discussed and matured for likely to be any sectional conflict is to call to the chair precisely the man who, by his familiarity with parliamentary tactics and his devotion to Slaveholding interests, will be able to give to Slavery a controlling influence. For example, the opposition to Kossuth assuming a outhern aspect, the Speaker, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait upon Kossuth, called to the chair George W. Jones, of Tennessee, who could be relied on for interposing all possible embarrassments in the way of its passage; and more vexatious, unprecedented, disorderly decisions than he made, a deliberative body was never called upon to overrule. Even Faction itself: n some cases, could not rally its forces to sus-

Will the Democrats, will the members representing the Non-Slaveholding States, never learn isdom, never be able to stand erect and assert their just claims? Will the Majority always suffer the minority to dictate who shall e Speaker, how the Standing Committees shall be composed, what business shall be brought orward, who shall preside when the House is n Committee of the Whole on the state of the Inion-in a word, concede to the minority the ntire power lodged in the organization of the House? It puts the bit in its own mouth, saddles itself, mounts the rider, fastens on his spurs, puts the reins in his hands, and then beins to fret and fume because he reins it up, or ouries his rowels in its sides, just to make its erve his own purposes. What right has it to omplain? Its asinine position is of its own choosing. Balaam's ass complained of being mitten, but what else could that respectable undruped expect, so long as he permitted Basam to ride him?

THE POSITION OF THE FREE SOIL MEN.

The Free Soil members of Congress are uniformly found on the side of liberal movements. It could not be otherwise. The central Principle of their creed is, Human Rights. Whatever looks to their recognition, protection, or enjoyment, they are pledged to sustain-whatever tends to disparage, restrict, or endanger them, they oppose. The cordial welcome they have given to Kossuth need surprise nobody. He has done service to Human Rights, and they honor him for it-he is pledged and marvellously qualified to do still greater service, and therefore they sustain him. Their conduct is the legitimate cons

f their Principles, not the result of selfish calculation. They have not sought to commit him upon the question of American Slavery, to enlist him as a partisan in their great controersy. This is not his mission. Every true man has his vocation. The field of labor for human improvement is boundless. One man cannot do all that must be done. Labor in this field is divided-and whoever wisely cultivates one portion, should be hailed as a fellowlaborer by him who cultivates another. All their works, though in different places, in different forms, converge to the same point, never lost sight of by the Great Overseer-the regen-

ration of the whole human race. Mr. Giddings, in the course of the discussion last week on the Kossuth resolution which, it was known, he intended to vote for, though he had said not a word concerning it, was repeatedly assailed, with a view to provoke him to of Slavery, as would throw edium on the resolution. Messrs. Brooks and Stanly both tried their hand at this game. Opposed, as they session of our Minister for his release from Regress. It cannot serve two masters. Let it of Slavery, as would throw odium on the resocaptivity, by our sending a National vessel to choose this day which it will serve—Slavery or lution. Messrs. Brooks and Stanly both tried

profess to be, to the agitation of the Slavery Question, they dragged this question into dis cussion for the sake of making an issue with Mr. Giddings, who, they hoped, would accept the issue, and place his support of the resolution honoring Kossuth, on abolition grounds. How completely they were foiled, our readers will see by referring to our Congressional report. The sagacity of the venerable member detected and exposed their design. He rebuked their unfairness in dignified language, reminded them that the House and the country understood well enough his readiness to proclaim and defend his views on the Slavery Question on all suitable occasions, but that he was for doing things in the right way and at the right time He wished to vote for the resolution before the House, for the purpose of extending courtesy to the nation's guest, of doing honor to a man who was the eminent representative of European Republicanism. This disposed of, he would take care, in due season, to enter the lists with those gentlemen on the Question of Slavery, if they were so disposed, and they would then have an opportunity of hearing him at large.

Mr. Giddings and the rest of the Free Soil members harmonize in this frank, reasonable and manly course. They are no skulkers-no dodgers-no masked fighters-no men of one idea. They are advocates of order-they intend to do things in order-to do one thing at a time-to try and decide every question upon its merits. They would make no covert assaults upon Slavery-they would act openly and above-board. They see nothing formida ble enough in their great enemy, to drive them to innuendo or indirection-nor are they weak enough to be tricked by their opponents into untimely discussion or premature movements.

THE DELIVERANCE OF HUNGARY

Now that Kossuth is here, after all the perils through which he has passed, and the subject of Hungary is freely canvassed by all classes of our people, the question is pertinent, What chance will Hungary have against her enemies in another struggle? Mr. Charles L. Brace, who was lately a prisoner in Austria, and who has travelled extensively in Hungary, thus sums up in a letter to the Tribune, the causes of failure in the late revolution, and the hope of success in a future struggle. We commend

"The jealousies of Croat toward Magyar, the antipathy of Sclavonian for Hungarian, and of Wallach to all, in the last war, exceedingly checked and hampered all the operations of the defending army. There were forces enough wasted in the guerilla warfare with the Croats and Raizen, who had been deceived and stimulated by the agents of Government in a most singular manner against the Hungarian Min-istry, to have held the whole army of the Russians at bay. There was no great danger, to be sure, ever from these enemies; still, the mere fear of them kept large bodies of soldiers always posted in that part of Hungary; and these petty conflicts exhausted the resources of the richest district of the country. Then again in Seibenbürgen—the only part of Hungary, per-haps, where there was any peasant-war—the Wallach peasants had been exceedingly excited by the priests and officers of Gov cited by the priests and omcers of Government against their old Protestant landlords. Though Bem's campaign in this province was perhaps the most glorious in the war, it would have been more completely successful if the peasants had been with him. They hung upon his march, and in various ways exceedingly ham

pered his more important movements.
"If the various 'Nationalities' had been more completely in harmony, and if the peasants had been everywhere favorable to the cause, a much better plan, too, of the campaign could have made their hase the mountains of Siebenbürgen, and the marshy, difficult country near the Lower Danube, where they could have fought every step of ground, even as the Spaniards did through their mountains against Napoleon.

them, as no foreign army could at all endure the Theiss fevers, as they call them, which come on usually in September and Octoberand are a terrible scourge on the low lands to strangers.

"As it was, with foes on every side, they were forced to make their centre and base the open Hungarian plain, which it was not possible

defend against superior numbers.

"Beside these elements of disunion, there was the coldness of the 'Old Conservative Party,' and of the 'Magnates,' to cramp the full ef-

forts of the nation. In reply to the question, whether these diverse parties and races would unite in another effort for independence, Mr. Brace gives it as his opinion that they would. After careful observation and intercourse with every class of society, he supports his opinion by the follow-

ing considerations: "No one can understand, who has not been among them, the utter and most unparalleled stupidity of the administration of the Austrians, since the revolution, over the races of Hur gary-all, which prudent statesmen would have gained, they have lost. The affections of the peasants, the confidence of the moneyed men, the loyalty of the once faithful 'Nationalities,' the attachment of the 'Conservatives'all—they have let go, as though their Empire was founded on the most immovable basis. They have appeared to revel in the pride of their victory. It seemed as if they were determined to contrive every measure so as most to gall and offend the quick national pride. No conciliatory measures; not a show ance or generosity, such as would have wiped away, with minds like the Hungarians', centuries of wrong—all cold, harsh, humiliating op-pression. They had forgotten that the Grand ustrian Empire rests on a foundation of sand, and they have trodden the conquered under them, as though affection, and loyalty, and the like, had no relation to a power such as

"They have tempted the peasants with public promises—such as that of redeeming the 'Kossuth notes'—which they have never kept; they have shorn them of every privilege granted them by the Hungarian Ministry, and laid the intolerable taxes of Austrian bankruptcy

upon their shoulders.
"The various races of Hungary, who had so faithfully served them, they have not any the more spared. The Croat has lost his Provincial Legislature, which he enjoyed under the worst Hungarian domination. On him and on every other, Wallach, Sclavonian and Raizen, have come the oppressive taxation of Austria, the annoying police system, and the insulting rule of 'martial law,' as if they equally were

among the conquered.
"The 'Conservatives' too, and the higher obility, find themselves alike cast aside, now by have served the turn of their masters. Not a reward for one; coldness at court; onstinued insult against the nation, which no Hungarian can ever cease to love; taxation one among them will hold a simple office Hungary, now, under the Austrian Govern-

"Who can doubt that all these classes would ombine, heart and hand, with the Hungarians,

in any national attempt for freedom?

"In fact, I heard the most constant hints of this everywhere. Every rank and nationality felt its degradation. I was assured, and I have had it confirmed by correspondence in Government journals, that the various tribes were on the very verge of revolt. The Wal-lachs had found that the emissaries of Government had cheated them in every way, and both Croats and they were becoming more and more united with the Magyars in their common mis-

fortunes.
"There was no greater proof of this to me than the growing popularity of the name of Magyar, now when the Magyars were in disgrace with every loyal Austrian—such that the census this year would show eight millions of Magyars, instead of five millions—the expected returns. A most remarkable fact, and confirmed to me by the Royal Chief of Police in Handauer in whose house I had the house

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The Pre immense n Honor, and to the disa General refused to favor was An aidof Russia, the success The Fre opposed to Spain.—
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an act of ; as it exal states, of never cense such painfuct up conduct up guaranties tenance of

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port.

which are a burning disgrace to that country I agree with you that there should be an anti-

Last year, a stranger from California came

down and staid a week or two at the islands. He represented himself as a New Englander, who had studied law, and spent much time at New Orleans. He was, as might be expected.

a Northern man with Southern principles. His ostensible object among us was to purchase a large tract of land at the islands for a company

bones, the bodies and souls of their fellow-men

Mr. Torbert, a son of old Pennsylvania, and of

the Wilmot school, gave him a piece of his mind, and sent him back to his employers with

an errand, though, ere he left Mani, he de-veloped a character worthy of a tool for Satar

or any of his emissaries. But if the creature had no employers, it is quite certain that it was the thought of his own heart that these fair

islands would afford a fine field for planting

have some fears that we shall hear again either

from this vile man or from some others equally

destitute of principle, and that efforts will be made to turn this into slave ground. I have

no confidence, my dear sir, in men who have

the last enemy shall be slain, and victory crown the arms of the Son of God, under whose

October 13 .- I am full, and will send off by

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED

From the forthcoming report of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury we take the following:

Principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded
Treasury Notes of the old funded

840,000.00

Treasury Notes of 1812, Ya-

zoo Scrip, &c., payable on

the District of Columbia, as-

sumed per act of May 20.

1836, 51, per cent. interest, payable \$60,000 annually

sued prior to July 22, 1846.

payable or fundable, payable

sued under the act of July 22, 1846, payable or fundable, payable on presentation

standing Treasury Notes is

sued under the act of January

28, 1847, payable or fundable

payable on presentation Loan of April 15, 1842, 6 per

cent., payable December 31,

1862 - Loan of March 3, 1843, 5 per

cent., payable July 1, 1853 -Loan of July 22, 1846, 6 per

cent., payable November 12,

oan of January 28, 1847, 6 per

amount of debt December 1,

Deduct Payments.

fifth instalments of Mexican indemni-

ty paid off -

paid off - 303,573.92 sury Notes paid

___ 1,667,843.1

Old debt - - \$2,869.19 Cities' debt - - 60,000.00

cent., payable January 1, 1868 26,265,150.00 Loan of March 31, 1848, 6 per

cent., payable July 1, 1868 - 15,740,000.00

1862

itstanding Treasury Note

the vile institution of American slavery.

Other considerations confirm him in this opinion-the number of young, able-bodied men in the villages—the fact asserted by Hungarians, that 300,000 men could be raised in a few days to fight for Hungary—that over 100,000 Honveds, tried Hungarian soldiers, distributed through the Austrian army, who would be certain to revolt in a war for independence; and the wonderful attachment which each Hungarian feels for his country—an illustration of which feeling runs through the address of Kossuth. Again :

dress of Nossuth. Again:

"Let no one expect anything for Hungary from conspiracies. The character of the people is too open and honorable for such movements. They never could keep a secret in the most dangerous political times of their history, and the Austrians would outwit them at once in

any secret intrigues.
"The danger which Austria has to fear, from one of those sudden outbursts of passion which no Government can anticipate or con-trol. They will goad on the gallant nation until it turns upon them, almost in the fury of

"The world has witnessed many terrible struggles for freedom or revenge, but none which history has recorded will be like that when Hungary rises once more to be free. A when Hungary rises once more to be free. A nation of strong men, embittered and maddened by years of insult, and oppression, and and degradation, will be fighting in despair. There will be no hope and no escape—mercy will not be thought of. I know the people, and I am sure that there is boulded years. and I am sure that there is hardly a man the Hungarian plain, from the clergyman of the village to the lowest peasant of the prairie, who will not grasp seythe or sword for this last contest. It will be the final effort—the last struggle of a nation for life.

In the event of any such outbreak, nothing is to be feared from the Austrian soldier within the country. They are few in number compared with the multitudes around them, and, except in Grosswardein and that neighborhood, quite as disaffected, often, as the people themselves.

"The two great difficulties will be, first, in

the want of arms, and secondly, in the interfer-ence of the Russians. If it were not for these two dangers, there could hardly be a doubt of the result. If Hungary could receive foreign assistance, either from America or England, there would be little trouble from the want of arms. A small squadron landed at Fiume could supply the whole people with arms in an incredible short space of time, and with a year or two of opportunity they would manufacture all which would be hereafter required, as was

the case in 1848 and 1849.

"For the intervention of Russia, nothing would be of use except the direct interference of England; and even that might be found of no avail. But careful men are of opinion that if Austria could be threatened on any other side, as for instance by Democratic in-surrections in Italy, Hungary could defend her-self, even now, against them both. With the Nation united as it is now, without treachery in her councils, and under the tremendous energy of despair, what might not be accom-

ANOTHER BID FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Presidential aspirants from Pennsylvania are indefatigable, about these days, in showing their devotion to the Union. Hon. RICHARD RUSH, former Minister to England is the last one on the carpet. The Democrat of East Smithfield, Bradford county, held a mass meeting on the 8th of October, to which meeting Mr. Rush was invited. He embraced the occasion to define his position. His letter is dated 23d of September, and was probably intended to swell Mr. Bigler's majority in that region; but, as the views expressed do not co-

She [Pennsylvania] ought to rally around the Fugitive Slave Law in the spirit evinced at the vast Union meeting in Philadelphia, in No-vember last, when whole thousands of our Whig friends, though political opponents, en-thusiastically cheered, with the devotion of patriots and a wisdom above all party, the resolution for its full and hearty executionnot in its words only, but in its great import and transcendent national objects." * *
"That law is more vital to the preservation

laws of Congress, or all of them put together, the opposition to which produced the insurrec-tions I have mentioned. This is my sincere be-

I can discern no mode that would give such hope of stopping this spirit of murder and trea-son within our borders, as to choose Col. Bigler Governor in October. He, if elected, would not only do his best to execute the Fugitive Slave Law as it is, but to reconcile our people to it as it is. The latter is what we want is the great want. It would reach the root of the evil. Nothing else will. To talk of amending or altering this law, under our present circumstances, seems to me in the highest degree improper. It ought not to be dreamed of. To attempt it would be to agitate anew the Slavery question; and this would be near akin to breaking up the Union. The law should stand, and stand as it is, if we wish the Union to

hour. He is timid, fearful, trembling. He does not counsel support of the Fugitive Slave Law because it is proper, just, and right; but, "the eyes of the South" are upon Pennsylvania, and he fears the consequences unless she approves it. Like the wicked mentioned in Scripture, he exhibits a disposition to "flee when no man pursueth." When shall the statesman rise in Pennsylvania who shall occupy the position taken by President Jackson, "to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and will submit to nothing that is wrong?" When Pennsylvania presents such a candidate, she may entertain some hope of furnishing a President, but not

It is a well-known fact that the Democracy of Bradford supported Col. Bigler on the ground taken by Mr. Wilmot, previous to the election, which was this: that the gubernatorial election being a State election, National

in Hungary, that at any revolt, promising a fair success, every class and nationality of the land would rise, as one man." reciprocal advantage, have constantly existed between the two Governments. The Gazette concludes by announcing the parties of all the concludes by announcing the pardon of all the prisoners connected with the late Cuban expedition who may be citizens of the United States, whether in Spain, fulfilling their sentences, or still in Cuba.

Austria.—Kossuth's sister, and several Hungarian robles, who had been made prisoners

on account of recent events in France, lest the French army should be withdrawn from Rome Seventy-six non-commissioned officers had been expelled from the army, by order of the

Prussia.—The Frankfort Diet, it is said, has resolved, at the instigation of Austria, to address a diplomatic note to the English Govern-ment, requesting the surrender of political refugees residing in England.

LITERARY NOTICES

Young Americans Abroad; or, Vacations II EUROPE. Travels in England, France, Holland Belgium, Prussia, and Switzerland; with illustra trations. Boston : Gould & Lincoln. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This very agreeable volume is a collection of letters, written by three intelligent lads, while on a visit to the Old World, with their tutor, during the spring and summer of the past year. We cordially recommend it to the oung of our country.

LADY'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. A selecte translation from the German of Ida Pfeiffer, by Mrs. Percy Linnett. New York: Harper & Broth ers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvan avenue, Washington, D. C.

A simple announcement of a good transla tion from the original book of travels by this brave and distinguished woman, will, we are ssured, be quite sufficient for our readers.

THE TUTOR'S WARD. A Novel. By the Author of Wayfaring Sketches," "Use and Abuse." New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale as above. We can only say, from the little we have

peen able to read of this work, that it promise to be a pleasing and interesting story. THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MIS

CELLANY, January, 1852. Boston: Crosby & An admirable number of this admirable

oublication. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Wash-

This number contains several excellent pa-

LEGEND OF THE WALDENSES, AND OTHER TALES. By Mary J. Windle. Philadelphia: J. W. Moore. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue,

We are happy to say that this volume of pleasing romances has reached a third edition. It comes to us in a handsome form, and will.

We are sorry that neither the literary character nor the moral tone of this pamphlet entitle it to a favorable word from us. We wish the zealous authoress a better cause, but we do not wish her cause a better advocate. The

truth has nothing to fear from such reasoners.

TICKNOR'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.

First among these for me to remark upon because first at my heart, is the "Wonder-Book for Girls and Boys," by Hawthorne. This is the sweetest deepest, wildest, most peculiar and delicious book ever written for children. It was a beautiful thought in the author to go was a beautiful thought in the author to go back into the morning of the world—the young days of music and poetry, and all ideal loveli-ness, for those deep moral and poetic teachings best fitted for the pure mind of a child. From the wildest extravagance of those classic myths the author brings out the holy, primeval, rethe author orings out the holy, primeval, re-ligious spirit; and yet more abundantly calls it forth from those strange, exquisite fables whose highest meaning has hitherto seemed beauty, and only beauty. It is like flinging holy water about with a fragrant spray of summer roses.

There are in this pleasantest of pleasant volumes six stories, out of which it would be almost impossible to select an especial favorite, all are so admirable; but perhaps "The Chimera" is the most happily conceived and exquisitely fin-

A very charming little juvenile is one entitled "Tales from Catland." The style of these pretty fables is deliciously quaint and humor-

"Florence, the Parish Orphan," is a story by Eliza Buckminster Lee, powerfully and poeti-cally written. The tragic termination is at first too much for the heart to bear; but finally the memory of poor Florence becomes ant, though mournful, to the soul."

Among the republications of Ticknor

eautiful collection from the "Spectator, the De Courley papers—a most welcome offer-ing to the lovers of Addison and Steele. Longfellow's "Golden Legend" is on every-body's lips just now. It is a curious book.

Some pages seem lit with the gorgeous lights melting through the stained windows of old cathedrals—on others fall the glare of revels and the flush of wine cups—on others sleep the pure moon-light which fills a maiden's chamber, and now and then Lucifer flashes out in a laried line. The character of Flyis though in a lurid line. The character of Elsie, though sketchy and almost aerially delicate, like one sketchy and almost aerially delicate, like one of the angel-outlines of Flaxman, seems better than a finished, elaborated picture by another hand. The sad, sweet episode of Ireningard impressed me vividly, also; but the descriptive portions of the poem, and its peculiar, mellow, middle-aged tone, must be better appreciated by the scholar and the traveller than by one like medium.

like me.
"Poems, by Richard Henry Stoddard." This

For the National Era. FIRE PICTURES. BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

In the embers all aglow, Fancy makes the pictures plain, As I listen to the snow

Beating chill against the pane— The wild December snow On the lamp-illumined pane.

Bent downward from his prime, Like the ripe fruit from its bough. As I muse my simple rhyme, I can see my father now, With the warning flowers of time Blooming white about his brow

Sadly flows the willow tree Where the resting-places be, Of our dear ones that are dead— Where the mossy headstones be, Of my early playmates dead

I can see one picture more

But despite the dismal snow. Blinding all the window o'er. And the wind, that, crouching low, Whines against my study doo In the embers' twilight glow

Down the beechen-shaded hills. With the summer lambs at play. Run the violet-nursing rills Through the meadows sweet with hay, Where the gray-winged plover trills Of its joy the live-long day-

Seeming almost within call, 'Neath our ancient trysting tree. Art thou pictured, source of all That was ever dear to me; But the wasted embers fall, And the night is all I see-

The night with gusts of snow Blowing wild against the pane, And the wind that crouches low. Crying mournfully in vain, Through my memory-haunted brain. New York, December 5, 1851.

LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1852. The first day of the year was, with us, beau tiful beyond compare—an amende honorable for the detestable weather we had so long been enduring. All the world was astir; for in Washington the pleasant, social customs of Gotham are observed, and New Year's Day is especially gay and agreeable. We saw all our friends, and in kindly greetings and lively chattings the hours flew by and bore away their sunlight, and it was night ere we were aware. God grant that the glory of sunshine, the light on the brow of the New Year, may be sure promise, a prophecy of good cheer for

We visited the House on Friday, to listen to the debate on the Kossuth resolution. This was sufficiently spirited on both sides, but was conducted with most bitterness by the adverse and factional minority. Among this party I was surprised to find Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, whom I had before supposed too It comes to us in a handsome form, and will, we trust, be one of the favorites of the season.

LETTERS ON THE CONDITION OF THE AFRICAN RACE IN THE UNITED STATES. By a Southern Lady.

Iliberal in sentiment and too chivatrous in teering for such a course of action. But this is a day of wonders—the colleague of Mr. Stanly, Mr. Clingman, has on this question taken the liberal side. "Saul also among the prophets!" Of all the five-minute speeches which we listliberal in sentiment and too chivalrous in feel or all the nve-minute speeches which we list-ened to, opposing the resolution, but two dis-played ability, and none exhibited a large and patriotic spirit. They contained the essence of demagogueism in mean appeals to the jealousy, envy, and narrow prejudices of the people. P. M.—We have just returned from the

Capitol, where we witnessed Kossuth's intro-duction to the Senate, and heard of the passage A REVIEW OF DR. LORD'S SERMON IN SUPPORT OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. Buffalo: A. M. Clapp & Co. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. Bullaio: A. A. B. Clapp & Co.

This is an able and logical argument, enforced in the true spirit of American freedom and of that higher liberty "wherewith Christ select a few gems from this production of the retired statesman of "Sydenham, near Philaretical statesman of "Sydenham, near Philaretical statesman of "Sydenham, near Philaretical statesman of the statesman of t rise, he said: but when Kossuth entered utterly forgot, in looking at him, his own rôle

as Senator. Pray Heaven none present had a less honorable excuse for keeping their arm-chairs in face of their glorious guest. I heard Kossuth on Saturday in a brief bu hearty and beautiful reply to an address pre-sented by the Ohio delegation. This address boldly and distinctly disclaimed for Ohio the doctrine of neutrality. The paper was alto-gether too long, though ably written, and read with evident feeling. But you should have seen Kossuth's face when the pith, the marrow, the heart of it, came out—INTERVENTION! morning-light of hope dawned in his deep shadowed eyes and played about his lips—he seemed to hail with a chastened exultation the Heaven grant that Ohio may fulfil her ledges, and not mock with a loud but empty

oic heart. A friend from that State—one whose gene ous and poetic soul fraternizes with all great and beautiful things—thus writes: "What a glorious tremor of liberty the electric eloquence of Kossuth is sending through our land!" Yes; and it shall thrill on and on till the whole and it shall thrill on and on till the whole moral being of the nation answers to it in the fulness of life and power. His is not that eloquence which appeals to the prejudices, and rouses the passions of the multitude, swaying their will like a tempest, and dazzling their reason with a sudden, intense flame. He speaks "as never man spake," save our Divine Master, to the hearts and souls of men—to all that is highest and deepest in their natures. He awakens that pure and primal spirit of humanity—that inmost divinest sympathy binding ty—that inmost divinest sympathy binding man to man. From the East—the "morning land"—came the first great prophets and lead-ers of the world; and it would seem that the oriental richness, the solemn splendor, the Hebrew fervor of Kossuth's genius, are the seal of Heaven on his "high calling" as the Messiah of the Gospel of freedom.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MAKAWAO MANI, October 1, 1851.

Stock purchased, loan
of 1843 - 134,300.00
Stock purchased, loan
of 1847 - 1,070,450.00
Stock for fourth and To the Editor of the National Era: MY DEAR SIR: I was deeply and painfully interested in your leading editorial of June 19th, which came to hand a few weeks since. Need I say that we may about as well be prepared to believe anything in the shape of dark conspiracy against holy freedom, and in behalf of slavery, as hot? What a scheme of policy proposed by the leading politicians do you expose in this article! Had the authors of such an infamous scheme a modicum of shame, surely they would blush, and abandon their nefarious designs. But they will do no such thing. Instead of this, judging from the past, there is much reason to fear that they will hold on till they succeed. Not only do Southern MY DEAR SIR: I was deeply and painfull decition, which was this: that the gubernation in the gubernation is cleation being a State decition, National same should be held in absynance—they would be seen the control of the last Congress. It is not to be same that the Democracy of Bradford approving of the Compronise measures of the last Congress. It is not to be same that the Democracy of Bradford approves the Figitive Stave Law. They do not.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATRICA.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on the 2st intended to the fillew personnel to the state of the power and the state of the sta

introduction of slavery. I hope I am mistaken, but from what I hear of that country, I fear that there is a great lack of moral principle. This great regulator is sadly wanting. Impulse has the helm. Hence the burst of passion, the frenzy of the mob, the victims of lynch law, of which you may have heard, and which are a hurning disgrace to that country. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. BENATE. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

The Senate did not sit to-day. lynch law, of which you may have heard, and which are a burning disgrace to that country. I agree with you that there should be an antislavery press set agoing in that country. Do not cease to urge that point. Cannot there be found some thoroughgoing, enterprising young man, who will come over and help us on this side of the Rocky Mountains? I do not suppose that the enterprise would at once be a money-making one. Not unlikely, it would for a while be a sinking concern, unless sustained in part by the liberality of friends in the United States. And this, in my opinion, could and should be done. The cause demands it. I would have a corresponding editor at Washington, to keep the California editor promptly advised of the state of things there, of the doings of Congress, and of the plotting designs of politicians in different parts of the country. Who will not willingly aid in this good work of diffusing information on the subject of slavery through all California and Oregon, and the Hawaiian group, and I say so because, among other reasons, I have some fears that not long there are an attempt may be made to introduce slavery into this country. We have men now the strotate of the memorial of the Industrial Congress of New York, praying that Congress of New York, praying that Congress would recall the American Minister at the Court of France, and that all diplomatic and commercial relations with the French Government be suspended. He moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Mason opposed the reference; he, too, desired the issue to come. It could only be presented upon the report of a Committee.

Mr. Malker urged the reference; he, too, desired the issue to come. It could only be presented upon the report of a Committee.

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Mr. Malker urged the reference, because the memorial asked Congress to recall a Minister at the Court of France, and that all diplomatic and commerc FRIDAY, JANUARY 2.

The motion was agreed to by the following

other reasons, I have some fears that not long hence an attempt may be made to introduce slavery into this country. We have men now among us who in my opinion would not lift a finger to save this land from the blighting curse of slavery—nay, would assist, if called upon, to fasten the chain upon the neck of the people around them. I hope there are not many, but some there are, and only now and then can one be found who would do anything to save them from this fate worse than death. ler, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Downs Gwin, Geyer, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mal lory, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebas tian, Smith, Underwood—24. Nays—Messrs. Borland, Bradbury, Dodge to save them from this fate worse than death.

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, But

NAYS—Messrs. Borland, Bradbury, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Shields, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Whitcomb—14.

Several petitions and reports were presented and made; and, upon the question of referring a bill to increase the salary of the Judges of New Mexico, no quorum voted; and then, on motion the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

After the transaction of the usual necessary business, the hour for the reception of Gov-ernor Kossuth having arrived, the committee entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by him, and conducted him up the central aisle to then at California, and whom he named. But during his stay at Mr. Torbert's, one of my neighbors on Mani, he intimated to that gen-tleman that he had been sent hither to reconnoitre the ground, and see if the soil was adapted to the growth of slaves—would suit the centre of the hall; when Mr. Shields, the chairman of the committee, said: Mr. President, we have the honor to anthe designs of those who traffic in the blood and

nounce to you Louis Kossuth, and to introdu him to the Senate of the United States. The Senate having risen—
The President. Louis Kossuth, I welcome out a glimpse of hope that the time had come to attempt anything of the kind here. No one can be certain that he was sent down on such

you to the Senate of the United States. The ommittee will conduct you to the seat which committee will conduct you to the seat which I have caused to be prepared for you.

Louis Kossuth replied by placing his hand upon his breast, and making a low bow.

The committee then conducted him to a chair, provided for him, placed directly in front of the Secretary's desk; and he took his seat.

Mr. Mangum. For the purpose of affording the members of this body an opportunity to

to the members of this body an opportunity pay their respects to our illustrious guest, The Senate thereupon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

no moral principle. Just now we find men among us, of whom we hoped better things, pleading for the erection of distilleries and the The first business before the House was importation of ardent spirits, free, or nearly free, of duties. The Lord rebuke men who would thus curse the Hawaiian community. So we have to fight the battles of the Lord resolution moved yesterday, just previous to the adjournment, limiting the discussion on that before the Committee on the state of the Union to half an hour; and it was contended against the vile lust of rum and money, and I, that such a rule could not be made applicable for one, have fears that we may find other foes to contend with. May we have grace to put to a portion of the President's message, without

applying to the whole.

The Speaker decided that the motion was in order. Mr. Jones here appealed against the decision; and a motion to lay the appeal on on the whole armor of God, and contend till

decision; and a motion to lay the appeal on the table was carried—yeas 121, nays 65. The decision of the Chair, therefore, was sustained. The next difficulty was caused by the omis-sion of the call for the previous question yes-terday by Mr. Clingman, when he moved for the application of the half-hour rule; to which he called the attention of the Chair, while Mr. banner we fight, and to whom alone we look for success. Pray for us, all ye who love the cause of humanity and the Son of God. the mail of this week. I mourn to add, in this connection, that Mr. William A. McLane, Esq., of whom I have spoken, departed this life on Monday, the 6th instant, aged 56. He was a good man, and we shall all feel his loss. He Stanton, of Ohio, had the floor, for the purpose of the Chair.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, was opposed to holding of proposing an amendment.

A motion was then made to amend the

speaker, however, decided otherwise, and his decision being appealed against, a motion was made and carried to lay the appeal on the table—yeas 109, nays 41. The journals there—yeas 109, nays 41. The journals there fore were ordered to be amended

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till Saturday; upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, nd the motion was negatived-yeas 74, nays Tellers were then ordered on the previ

question, which was carried—89 to 48.

The Speaker was then about to take the sense of the House, that the resolution be put when a motion was made to lay the resolu on the table; and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the motion was negatived-yeas 100, nays 56. The yeas and nays were then taken on the resolution, which was carried-yeas 102, nays

Mr. Cartter moved that the House resolv itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which was carried.
On motion of Mr. Stanly, the House resolved that when it adjourn, it stand adjourned until

Friday.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, when a considerable time was spent as to the course of proceedings, the Chairman considering that the resolution that the debate terminate in half an hour did not apply to the President's message generally, but only to that portion of it which refers to Louis Kossuth. He also decided that the message generally was before the Committee, and not

the unfinished business of yesterday.

The decision of the Chairman having been appealed from, it was reversed on a vote of 29 to 80, and the resolution introduced by Mr. Cartter was taken up. Mr. Disney, of Ohio, after some remarks as

to the powers of the Committee, expressed him-self very fully in favor of the principle of na-tional intervention. He said the resolution be-fore the Committee did not commit the House of Representatives, particularly after having invited Louis Kossuth to the United States. He stated, farther, that those rules which had been imposed upon themselves by three millions of freemen are totally inapplicable to a nation of twenty-five millions. He had seen nothing improper in the conduct or doctrines of Louis Kossuth; and whether it lead to war or not, it was the duty of the United States to protest against the infraction of national law by any other power.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, expressed his surprise at the principles avowed by his colleague, and handed in that portion of the farewell address of General Washington which is opposed to such a course as he was desirous of pursuing; and was going on to question Mr. Disney as to his views, when the half hour expired.

Mr. Venable moved, as an amendment, that stated, farther, that those rules which had been

Mr. Venable moved, as an amendment, that the Speaker be requested to wait on Louis Kos-suth, and introduce him to the House. The Chairman here stated that the resolution of the House, as it relates to the President's message, does not apply to the resolution be-fore the Committee, because it does not con-nect with the message by any reference what-

Against this decision there was an appeal, and the yeas and nays being called, there were only 8 votes in the affirmative, and 99 in the negative. There was consequently no quorum, the second occurrence of the kind since the Committee resumed. The roll was then called, and the Chairman reported the circumstance

There being a quorum, the Committee resumed, when a motion was made that the Committee rise; tellers being appointed, 10 voted in the affirmative, and 99 in the negative. There being no quorum, the Clerk again called the roll, and the same farce was gone through with of reporting the facts to the House.

The Committee again resumed.

Mr. Letcher, of Kentucky, moved that the

Mr. Letcher, of Kentucky, moved that the Committee rise, and report the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio.

The Chairman decided that the resolution was out of order; and on a motion that the Committee rise, tellers were appointed—52 voting in the affirmative, and 85 in the negative. The motion was therefore lost, and tellers were appointed to take the sense of the House on the appeal against the decision of the Chair.

The half hour having arrived, to which the debate on the resolution was limited, Mr. Churchill proposed an amendment, providing that, by its adoption, the Government shall not depart from the policy of non-intervention,

by which it has hitherto been actuated; which be offered, he said, as a test vote, it having been stated, during the debate, that there are not twenty members in the House who approve of the principles that have been advanced by

Mr. Harris offered an amendment such, that the Committee inform M. Kossuth, that the settled policy of the United States is "friendship with all nations, but entangling alliances with none;" and expressed himself as being opposed to any procedure which would involve a departure from that course. The amendment proposed by Mr. H. was agreed to on a division of 82 to 53.

Mr. Rayle of Victoria.

on a division of 82 to 53.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, again expressed himself as being opposed to the resolution.

He was followed by Mr. Sweetser, of Ohio, who advocated intervention in behalf of the down-trodden nations of Europe. He stood forth as the advocate of the oppressed of every nation, and declared that he was acting in accordance with the views of his constitutions, and that he expressed the sentiments of the oppressed on the constitutions. and that he expressed the sentiments of one hundred thousand freemen of the State of

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, was not disposed commit the Government on either side of the question. There are in Europe, he said, three hundred millions of people, who are kept in subjection by an army of three millions; and when the former should strike a blow for freedom, the Government would know how to act. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, defined and defended his position; and resented the state-ment which had been made, that those who pposed the resolution were opposed to the de-

elopment of freedom.

Mr. Giddings referred to the votes of several nembers on former occasions, who then were willing to espouse the cause of the oppressed, but who are now opposed to intervention in

Mr. McMullen denied that Kossuth is the guest of the nation, in the sense at present en-tertained; he was offered an asylum, and in that point of view, he (Mr. M.) had been willing to welcome him. But after what happened since his liberation, he would not, had he the opportunity, again record his vote in favor of the resolution which was passed during the resolution which was passed during the

the resolution which was passed during the last session of Congress.

The question was then put on an amendment of Mr. Yates, that the Committee inform M. Kossuth that the United States would not view with indifference any struggle of Hungary against Austria and Russia; but there being no quorum, it was reported, and the House re-

The House again went into Committee, there being a quorum present; when Mr. Cabell moved that the Committee rise. Again no quorum voted; and the House again resun A motion was then made that the House ad-journ, which was negatived by a vote 61 to 77.

A motion was then made for a call of the House, when Mr. Cartter moved that it adjourn; which motion was carried, and the House adjourned at half-past 9 o'clock. [And thus this puerile game was kept up until another day was wasted in the discussion of a resolution, which, but for factious opposi-

tion, would have passed in five minutes its introduction.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 2. On motion of Mr. Cartter, the House resolved

itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the resolution for appointing a Committee to welcome Kossuth. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair. The amendment to the amendment which was under consideration when the House adjourned on Wednesday, declaring that the people of the United States would not view with indifference any interference of Russia with the affairs of Austria, was negatived—37

yeas—111 in the negative.

A great variety of other amendments in addition to the amendment were made and lost, many of them containing mere verbal alterations, and all of them intended as pegs upon which to hang a few moments' speech. During the discussion that followed each of them, there was much noise and confusion, and appeals were universally taken against the decisions

A motion was then made to amend the journals, but Mr. S. contended that this could not be done, while he had the floor. The for their rights. Whatever may be his views duct, and that of the majority with which he

Mr. Walsh, of Maryland, said the President of France had refused permission to Kossuth to enter the country, and the House of Representa-

ives were following his example. A number of amendments having been moved and negatived, there appeared to be no quorum about half-past three o'clock, when the Committee rose.

The House having resumed, a motion was carried, that when it adjourned it should ad-

Several reports, one with reference to the Thrasher case, were sent down by message, and referred to appropriate Committees; and the House adjourned at a little past 4 o'clock.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5. Mr Cartter said that he would move to sus pend the rules for the consideration of the res-olution that had formed the subject on which the House had already spent some days. Continuing, Mr. C. remarked, that if anything was to be done in the premises, it must be done before Friday next, when, he had understood,

Kossuth will leave Washington.

The resolution of Mr. Cartter was then read, Resolved. That a committee of five be ap-

pointed by the Speaker, to wait on Louis Kossuth, and to introduce him to the House of Representatives.
Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, demanded the year and nays on the motion to suspend the rules.

The motion to suspend prevailed—117 to 51.

Mr. Cartter moved the previous question; it was seconded; and the yeas and nays being

called on the resolution, it was adopted-123, nays 54. 23, nays 54.
Some other business of no important character was adopted, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was engaged to-day in discussing the resolution giving the Printing of the Census Report to Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong. Without coming to a conclusion, it adjourned In the House, a number of committees made reports, but none were of special interest. The House then proceeded to discuss the President's

DOMESTIC MARKETS. [CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]

Message.

NEW YORK. BALTIMORE.

	Deer carrie					\$2567 ELLY # 12.7		
	On the hoof					\$3.00	a	\$4.00
	Net	-		-		6.00	8	6.75
	Averaging gro	88	-			3.50	8	0.00
	Hogs, live	. "	-	4		6.25	8	6.50
	Flour and meal-	-	4.0		I pi	he worten		Mary MI
	Howard Street		-			4.00	a	0.00
1	Rye flour -							
	Corn meal -		4			2.75		3.00
	Grain and seeds-							tarva -di
	Wheat, red						a	0.88
1	Wheat, white		-		4	0.90	8	0.98
Į	Rye	. 1		-		0.73	8	0.00
1	Corn, white							0.54
1	Corn, yellow	-		20	-	0.55	B	0.56
1	Oats						8	0.36
١	Clover seed	. 3		4		4.94	8	5.00
ł	Provisions-							
١	Pork, Mess -	-		0		16.25	8	16.50
ı	Pork, Prime		-		-	14.00	a	
1	Shoulders -					8.8714	8	9.25
۱	Sides	20	28	211		0.00		9.95

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Readers of the National Era, who have been delighted with the contributions of "PATTY LEE," will not fail to buy her charming volume of "Clover Nook, or Recollections of our Home in the West," in which she has painted American country life with a freshness of genius and a felicity of style hitherto unexampled in our literature. It is a work for our free agricultural States, not less attractive and character stic than Miss Mitford's Village Stories for England, or Washington Irving's Sketch Book for the old Dutch

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"If we look at the entire catalogue of female writers of prose fiction in this country, we shall find no one who approaches Alice Carey in the best characteristics of genius. Like all genuine authors, she has peculiarities; her hand is detected as unerringly as that of Poe or Hawthorne; as much as they she is apart from others and above others; and her sketches of country life must, we think, be admitted to be superior oven to those delightful tales of Miss Mitford, which, in a similar line, are generally acknowledged to be equal to anything done in England."—International Magazine.

"Alice Carey has perhaps the strongest imagination

"Aliee Carey has perhaps the strongest imagination manning the women of this country. Her writings will ive longer than those of any other woman among as."—American Whig Review.

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f the following named Journa's comme wary, 1852, may be obtained:

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jects. Together with six Lectures on Intem-perance. Dedicated by the Author to the Work-ing Men of the United States. The secont volume will comprise his select and occasional Discourses and will be ready about the let of Frbruary, and the other four volumes will follow at intervals of about two montts. Who among the ciergymen of this day has held a more distinguished position, or wielded by his cloquence a more potent influence, for the last half century, than Dr Lyman Beecher? And who among the thousands of his admiraces will consider his Library complets without

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S. REAUTIFUL JOHRNALS.

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THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!

Steam Supplanted! Gas Triumphant!

THE first half of the nineteenth century will be recorded
as the age of Steam. It has passed, and with it will
pass the steam engine, with the things that were.

The second half of the century will be known as commencing the age of these-an agent destined not only to light, but to entire the control of the steam engine.

Professor John C. F. Salomon, after twenty-rix years of close observation upon the experiments of his own and of others in attempts to make the principle of the condensation of carbonio acid gas available as a mechanic motor, has persected the same; and having just received letters pates the his improved carbonio Ac a Engine, now offers to dispose of rights for the use thereof to the United States Government, and to individuals or to companies, the rights of States, counties, or cities.

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"We are pleased to state that J. C. F. Salomon, la'e of this city, has received a patent for his motor of carbonio acid gas, in its application to an engine. The successful experiments of this invention were not long since given in the Nonparel of the steam of the power.

ments or this invention were not long sinze given in the Nonpariel. The same gentieman has received an other patent for
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Jan 1—3m

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Butter, Western, in kegs 0.113¼ a 0.12½
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A in Chancery, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio.
R. J. POWERS.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPEECH OF DR. ELDER.

When the tenth toast was read by Mr. Dallas, at the Banquet in Philadelphia, on Friday Evening—
"Arnold and Gorgey—Traitors, who levied war against honor, their country, and mankind"—

He asked who would reply to that? Dr. Elder shouted, "The American People." Loud calls were then made for the eloquent Doctor, and he rose and spoke as follows:

I rise to respond to a toast of those whom I rise to respond to a toast of those whom no advocate rises to defend. Who shall answer to that toast? The American people, if they permit Kossuth to say his last prayer and partake of his last supper, and die unassisted in his struggle for liberty. The American people, standing in the place of Pilate, may wash their hands in innocence, and take their place with Arnold and Gorgey in the page of history.

Sir. we hear the doctrine of neutrality Who is neutral in the war of the world's in-terest against the world's oppressors? Is America neutral? Is it for this she has grown, and her power spread? When she made her declaration to the world, it was not an insurrection of colonies in revolt—it was not an insurrec-tion of colonies in revolt—it was the world's cause; she proclaimed that all men—not mere-ly the American people—were free and equal. We have put the pledge before the world, and

we will redeem it.

Intervention! Yes, intervention for the sake of non-intervention. Would this people permit the intervention of any power in Europe or elsewhere in the affairs of the nations of this Continent struggling for their liberty? Certainly they would not. Even the feeblest nations of the same tions may, under the shadow of our frown, sit secure in their nationality. Shall we fence in that principle by the Pacific and Atlantic? Shall we be indifferent to its obligation where the call is the most imperative? We cannot stand by in the indifference of neutrality, and see the martyrs of Hungary led to the stake. When the people of Hungary asserted their right to take their place among the nations of the earth, we rejoiced over them as so much the earth, we rejoiced over them as so much gained to the cause of Republicanism. We believed Hungary was secure. France, with her half hundred revolutions, might pass into some new form of Republicanism, but Hungary had that in her principles, her hope, and her leaders, that gave us the assurance that another child was born into the family of nations. [Applause.] In the history of Poland we have learned a mournful lesson; and unless we interlearned a mournful lesson; and unless we intervene now, we shall have to go mourning to the funeral of European liberty, buried through

No great man and no great nation is neutral. Kossuth himself, with all the prudence with which he has rightfully and manfully escaped entanglement in our domestic disturbances—Kossuth is not neutral in any hour of his life. From my heart I bless him that he has made a great peace between the people of Great Britain and the United States, who are united by a common language, faith, and desti-ny. If Great Britain and the United States ny. If Great Britain and the United States but speak the word, what power on earth will power? [Great applause.] Declare the doctrines which he advocates to be the international law, to be vindicated and enforced by all the power of these people, and the peace society may dissolve—the great peace is al society may dissolve—the great peace is al-ready established. [Applause.]

There is not a thing for which I so much

honor Kossuth, as the fact that he has thought for and legislated for the poor, and he has made the peasantry of Hungary landholders, and their title is indefeasible. [Great applause.] If he may not live to see the desire of his soul satisfi-ed upon Hungary, (though I think he will,) yet he will carry with him the blessings of the in-

dustrious poor.

Sir, it is impossible—I speak from an impulse in which I cannot be deceived—it is impossible that the sword of Washington shall rest in its sheath when the world's battle is to be fought. It may be a mere superstition—but I do not think that the battle of liberty, that was begun in glory by that sword, shall be clothed in victory by the same weapon; and when the hour comes that the last battle of the world is to be found to the world is to be fought, shall not those stars and stripes be there? Shall we, who have watched over the cradle of liberty, be in our dotage when it reaches its full manhood?

Let me conclude by giving you a definition— Non-intervention in the English tongue—Nor intervention in the Anglo-American! iguage— let it stand translated into these words: "A fair field-Austria and Hungary go at it-Keep off your hands, to Russia; or we will make it Dr. Elder closed amid the cheers and congratulations of the company, Kossuth joining in them heartily.

MR. BUCHANAN IN THE SOUTH .- The Mobile (Ala.) Daily Register contains a series of articles in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bu chanan for the Presidency. The writer, doubt less on good authority, says:

"It is a well-known fact that when Wilmo made his debut as a Free-Soiler, Mr. Buchanar exhausted all his powers of reasoning, argu ment, entreaty, and expostulation, to show him the error of his way, and the mischief that must result from persisting in it. Finding every effort to swerve him from his course fruitless he left him, with denunciations fierce, loud, and

He rejoices that Mr. B. is opposed by Mr. Wilmot and his friends, and says, "I would not have such men his friends, if I could secure them by a turn of my hand to-morrow." The Pennsylvanian publishes these extracts with commendation, probably intending thereby t conciliate the Democrats of the 12th Congressional district, and confirm their friendship for Mr. Buchanan.

CONVENTION OF THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

A Convention of the Free Democracy of Hamilton county, Ohio, was held on Tuesday

Ira French, Esq., was chosen President, an R. Gaines, Secretary. John Joliffe, Samuel Lewis, Dr. Brisbane, Amos Moore, James Bir-ney, John French, and A. Sheppard, were ap-pointed delegates to the National Convention of the Free Democracy, to be held at Pittsburgh during the coming season.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the
Committee on Resolutions reported the follow-

Resolved. That the friends of freedom Resolved, That the friends of freedom in Hamilton county are as much as ever attached to those principles which are comprehended in the term Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Suffrage, and Free Men, and therefore are fixed in the resolution to support no man for office who is not distinctively recognised as the representative of those principles, and to encourage no party in the State or nation which does not openly and in good faith avow them.

hem.
2. That we feel greatly encouraged by the recent election, especially in view of the very was placed by the nomination of some gentle-men not of the party, dissenting views of some of our political friends, and limited time allowed for canvassing the political field.

3. Recommends the immediate calling of a State Convention.

4. Appointed S. Lewis, J. Joliffe, A. Moore, W. H. Brisbane, J. Birney, Ira French, J. De Graw, L. A. Hine, S. B. Elliott, C. Donaldson, and E. Harwood, delegates to the State Convention.

Nominates John P. Hale for Presiden

5. Nominates John P. Hale for President, and Samuel Lewis for Vice President, subject to the decision of the National Convention.

6. Nominates John Joliffe, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress from the Cincinnati district.

7. Recommends the Ohio Times (Mount Vernon) to the patronage of the friends of freedom in Hamilton caunty, and asks the removal of its office of publication to Cincinnati.

8. Urges prompt and efficient organization for the Presidential and Congressional canvass of 1852.

ntoxicating liquors, and commends the Maine and Wisconsin laws on the subject.

13. Insists that public lands be guarantied to actual settlers, in limited quantities, and upon "homestead exemption."

14. Approves of a reduction of postage on letters to one cent, and on newspapers

letters to one cent, and on newspapers to a half cent, pre-paid.

15. Sympathizes heartily with Kossuth, and thinks that no declaration against the United States by the despots of Europe should deter our Government from interventing peacefully to prevent these despots from destroying the independent national existence of Hungary.

MR. CLAY has resigned his seat in the United tates Senate, to take effect on the first Monday of September, 1852.

NEWS FROM EUROPE BY THE CANADA.

It appears by the intelligence by the Canaa, bringing news from Paris to the 11th inst., that of the soldiers in the late revolution, sitteen were killed, and of the citizens of Paris, from hree to six hundred. The authorities obtained ssesssion of the dead bodies of the citizens, and for a time refused to give them up to their friends. The correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

They dreaded long and tearful funerals, and he outbursts of popular fury, which are always kindled by the sight of the blood of a martyr. They therefore kept the bodies for a day or two, till the excitement had partially subsided, when they sent them by cart-loads to the Cemetery of Montmartre. Here, the families of the dead received permission to apply for and decently bury their fathers, brothers, or sons. The faces of such as were unclaimed in two lays were sprinkled with flour, in order to conceal traces of putrefaction. I went with a gentleman, on Tuesday, to one of the prisons, to make inquiries for one of his friends, who was missing. The reply of the official, in bar-barous French, I translate into equally barba-rous English. On being asked if such a person was confined in the prison, he answered:
"I don't know; it's more likely he's shot; go to Montmartre, turn over the dead pile, and i errogated as to the difficulty of finding a body under such circumstances, he said: "Take your pick, then; I suppose one body will do as well as another." Thus are the dead dishonored in the capital of civilization—thus is their memory profaned—thus are their relatives outraged and incensed.

The suppressed journals are beginning cau tiously to reappear. The Pays and the Siècle are just coming forth from their holes, but hardly venture any comments on passing vents. The vote of the nation on the contin nation of Napoleon's power took place, as we suppose, on Sunday and Monday, the 20th and

PROGRESS OF THE USURPATION.

The Moniteur of December 9 contains a mos decided symptom of an intention on the part of the Government to dispense with all law. Upon the plea that no penal statute of sufficient severity exists, to enable the Government to deal with seditious offences, a decree is promulgated which empowers the Executive to transport, for ten years, any obnoxious person. The following is the substance of the decree in these general terms, as nothing would be easier than to bring within the category of delinquents specified any person whom the Government found an obstacle to its designs. This is the first formal usurpation of the legislative power, the other decrees being more or less the necessary construction of the second contraction of the secon sary consequences or accompaniments of the

But the decree in question is the promulga cess of the legislative power, in constitutional countries, a reserve is made in the last article in favor of parliamentary rights, and the necessity of legislative sanction is implicitly recognised by an engagement to submit a bill for this object to the Legislature, when it shall meet. The present decree makes no such reserve whatever. Nor is there at present any guarantee whatever that the whole body of French law may not be entirely vitiated and rench law may not be entirely vitiated and perverted by a series of arbitrary decrees of the

ame nature.
The following is the decree:

The President of the Republic, on the propose tion of the Minister of the Interior tion of the minister of the interior—
Considering that France has need of order,
work, and security; that, during too many
years past, society has been deeply agitated
and troubled by the machinations of anarchy, as well as by the insurrectional attempts of ose who are affiliated to secret societies, and ex-convicts, always ready to become instrunents of disorder; Considering that by their constant habits of

only compromise tranquillity, work, and public order, but also authorizes unjust attacks and deplorable calumnies against the sound work-

deplorable calumnies against the sound working population of Paris and Lyons;
Considering that the actual legislation is insufficient, and that it is necessary to modify the same, while reconciling the duties of humanity with the interests of the general secuity—decrees:

1. Every individual placed under the surveil-

ance of the high police, who shall be found guilty of the offence of rupture of ban, may be ransported, as a measure of general security, o a penitentiary colony in Cayenne or Algeria. The term of transportation shall be at the least five years, and at the longest ten.

2. The same measure shall be applicable to individuals found guilty of having belonged to

a secret society.

3. The effect of re-subjection to the surveilnce of the high police shall be for the future o give the Government the right of determin-ng the place in which the condemned person to reside after having undergone his punish-

4. All individuals placed under the surveil-

ance of the high police are forbidden to reside at Paris or in the banlieue.

The persons designated by the preceding article shall be obliged to quit Paris and the banlieue within the delay of ten days from the promulgation of the present decree, unless they have obtained a permit of residence from the Administration. To such as apply there will be delivered a passport and ticket of aid, which will lay down their itinerary as far as their native place, or to the place which they designate

general security, to a penitentiary colony in Cayenne or Algeria.

7. The individuals transported by virtue of the present decree shall be subjected to work on the penitentiary establishment. They shall be deprived of their civil and political rights. They shall be subject to military jurisdiction; the military laws shall be applicable to them. In case of escape from the establishment, the transported shall be condemned to an imprisonment, the term of which shall not exceed the remaining period for which they have to nment, the term of which shall be exbeding period for which they have to indergo transportation. They shall be subjected to military discipline, and subordination toward their chiefs and civil or military supertendents, during the period of the impriso

8. Regulations of the Executive power shall

9. The Ministers of the interior and of War are charged, each in what concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

Done at Paris at the Elysée National, the Council of Ministers having been heard, December 8, 1851.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Countersigned by the Minister of the Inte-Dr Morny.

Many of the Representatives have left Paris for the country. Those who remain take care not to pluck down upon their heads the rigor of a Government which seems to stick at nothing. It has been generally resolved to reccourse, the recent arrests of the military leaders. It is profoundly remarked that the characters of these individuals were well illustrated

of the Rhine, opposite to Strasburg.

The fifty-one Representatives confined in Mont Valerian have been all liberated, excepting Generals Oudinot and Lauriston, and twelve members of the Mountain. Victor Hugo was safe up to the 10th.

FEELING OF THE TROOPS.

Sunday morning, the 7th, everything seemed tranquil, says a writer in The London Times, the summary proceedings on the two previous days striking terror into not only the few men who might be supposed to be rash enough to brave an army now in Paris, amounting, it is said, to 130,000 men, all devoted to Louis Na-poleon, for the Empire or anything else the President might think necessary to the triumph f his policy.

The Patrie publishes the following votes of

the army:
Number of votes - - - - 65,289 Votes for Louis Napoleon - - 61,456 Against - - - - - - 3,749
Abstained - - - - - 84
The battalion of the 17th regiment of the

line, in garrison at Perigweux, has voted for the continuation of the powers of the Presi-dent of the Republic. Out of 822 soldiers, 801 have voted for, 21 against.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Paris, December 8, 1851:

"One of our female servants is married to a "One of our female servants is married to a non-commissioned officer in one of the regiments of civic troops which are employed more espe-cially in the arrests and executions now going on. We learn from her that her husband was engaged with his company the entire day yes-erday in making arrests. He does not know how many hundred were lodged by his company in the prisons. He says they are ordered out to the Champs de Mars to-day to shoot a number—reported to be 156—of those con-demned by the Court Martial. From the language used by the wife, we infer that the soldiers, at least of that regiment, notwithstanding their enormous extra pay, are thoroughly disgusted with their work. All the usual vo-cabulary of abusive epithets is showered on the President, such as brigand, scélérat." &c. The most important event of the 9th was the sue of the following decree:

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE: The President of the Republic, on the report of the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship: seeing the law of April 4-10, 1791; seeing the decree of Feb. 20, 1806; seeing the ordinance of Dec. 12, 1821; seeing the ordinance of Aug

Decrees, that the former church of St. Genevieve is restored for the purposes of worship, inder the invocation of Sainte Genevieve, the patron Saint of Paris.

Measures will be eventually taken to estab-

lish the regular exercises of public worship in the church, according to the Catholic forms, &c. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. H. FORTOUL,
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship

Our readers are aware that this decree refers to the Pantheon. This magnificent build-ing, which since 1830 has been considered simply as a splendid monument to the brave men who fell in the Revolution of that year, whose names are inscribed in golden letters upon its walls, was commenced in 1757, by the order of Louis XV. In 1791, the Constituent Assembly, in the spirit of the Revolution, changed the character and name of the edifice. calling it "Le Pantheon Français."

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

It will be very long before any complete and truthful history can be compiled of what has passed in the Departments since the eventful 2d of December. The press of Paris is annihilated; the telegraph works only under the orders or by the permission of the Government every country newspaper attempting to convey any unofficial intelligence is instantly seized, and all letters addressed from the Provinces to Representatives and other distinguished persons are either opened or detained at the post office. By what slow degrees the truth oozes out will therefore be readily conceived. Thus Considering that by their constant habits of much, however, is now certain—that in very evolt against all laws, this class of men not many parts of France, and more particularly n the central and southern Provinces, the news of the coup d'etat was the signal for the outbreak of civil war, which lasted for several days, and has been attended with frightful loss

That the risings are everywhere put down we are now informed by the same authority that three or four days ago would have had it that three or four days ago would have nad it believed that enthusiastic demonstrations of joy were the only exceptions to the unruffled tranquillity of the country. It is also asserted that the resistance has in every instance been the work of "anarchists," "demagogues," "socialists," or "red republicans," bent only upon pillage, violation, and murder. It may be so. But the same thing has been said with regard to the resistance in Paris: and vet we all to the resistance in Paris; and yet we all know that the splendid houses on either side of the Boulevards, extending for the length of an the Boulevards, extending for the length of an English mile between the Maison Doree and the Port St. Denis, which may now be seen riddled with the bullets of the soldiery from the ground floor to the fifth story, are not inhabited by persons of that description.

It is, however, clear, not only from the admissions, but from the conduct, of the Government that the tranguillity said to be extended.

ment, that the tranquillity said to be estab-lished is of the most hollow description. Every day a fresh Department is declared to be in a state of siege. Martial law is evidently about to become the common law of France. The news yesterday was, that Bordeaux was so quiet that the state of siege was a superfluous luxury, which would not have been decreed but for some accidental absence of a civil functionary. In today's Marting herewest in the state of the s be delivered a passport and ticket of aid, which will lay down their itinerary as far as their native place, or to the place which they designate.

6. In case of contravention of articles 4 and 5 of the present decree, the persons contravening may be transported, as a measure of general security, to a penitentiary colony in Cayenne or Algeria.

7. The individuals transported by virtue of the present decree shall be subjected to work on the penitentiary establishment. They shall be deprived of their civil and political rights. They shall be subject to military jurisdiction; the military laws shall be applicable to them.

of Bordeaux were repeatedly swept by charges of General d'Arbouville's cavalry, and 14 pris-oners were made. It is mentioned, besides, that oners were made. It is mentioned, besides, that other arrests, of persons well known in the political circles in Bordeaux, were vaguely spoken of. Troops have been sent to Langon, higher up the Garonne, where disturbances have broken out.

In the Haute-Vienne a combat took place between one hundred and fifty men, armed with guns, hatchets, pitchforks, and seythes, and a body of fifty hussars and six vens d'armes, aid-

of fifty hussars and six gens d'armes, aid M. Ruchaud, the curé of Saint Bonne at the head of twenty-two armed peasants. The conflict was obstinate. Seven insurgedts were severely wounded, and thirty prisoners Accounts are received of disturbances and

reatened insurrections in many parts of Among the favorite subjects of gossip are, of

11. Appoints meetings throughout Hamilton county as follows: Cheviot, fourth Thursday in January and June; Lockland, fourth Thursday in February and July; New Haven, fourth Thursday in March and August; Mt. Pleasant, fourth Thursday in April and September; Cincinnati, fourth Thursday in May.

12. Asks the Legislature to abolish traffic in intoxicating liquors and commend the Mains intoxicating liquors and commend the Mains of the Consultative Consultative

To vote negatively would be to recognise the President's right to put the question.

I understand from a private source, which may be relied on, that Louis Napoleon has sent invitations to all the liberated Representatives to attend the sittings of the Consultative Commission. In no single instance have these invitations, so far as I can learn, been accepted.

On the 9th, M. Thiers received orders to quit France. After a slight preparation for his journey, and in a very shattered state of health, he was escorted out of his house between two agents of the police, placed in a carriage apart, with his two official attendants, who will not leave him until they have seen him fairly over the French frontier to Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to Strasburg. that the General's escape would be imposs and as, moreover, the ultimate result would assuredly be a prompt trial and a dishonorable execution. These arguments had weight with the hasty but sensible Changarnier, who there-upon laid down his pistols and surrendered his

Not so, again, with the amiable Cavaignac The gentler occupation in which he had lately been engaged had probably softened his heroic spirit; and, upon his being aroused from his slumbers, and informed that he was arrested, he placidly remarked, "C'est juste," and, rubbing his eyes, requested to be apprized whether he might be permitted to dress himself; adding, in the statement of the statem in the most courteous manner, that his toilet would not detain him long. Being entreated to make his arrangements precisely in the way most agreeable to himself, he rose, went through the toilet duties with the most perfect composure and completeness, and then, presenting himself with a bow to the officer, politely de-

clared himself, A vos ordres.

It is, I trust, not below "the dignity of history" to add, that General Cavaignac forth-with addressed a letter to the young lady whom he was so shortly to have espo which he chivalrously declared that he con-ceived that the event which had occurred had entirely deprived him of any right to consider her bound by engagements made with a free man, and he formally released her from any such ties. If I may state this, I must claim leave to add, for the admiration of all who can appreciate high-mindedness, that the young y promptly and gracefully replied that, so far from considering the event in question as having released her from a tie in which she took so much pride, it had, if possible, rendered

her engagement more binding than before.

From which little romance let us pass to the very unromantic conduct of Col. Charras, who, being also captured in bed, refused to get up, refused to dress himself, or to allow himself to be dressed, swore that, if taken at all, he would be taken en chemise, and was, into the bargain, taken at his word—being bundled up with unseemly guise thrust into a vehicle and conveyed to prison. General Lamoriciere made a determined resistance of a more soldierly kind; but the impression seems to be, that the acmuch exaggerated, and that no particular harm

Opinion of the Usurpation.-The Prussian

Military Journal has an article on Louis Bonaparte's usurpation, which, as giving the opinions of soldiers upon military revolutions, may be interesting to our readers. The writer says:

What has happened and what is yet to happen is not the end, but the beginning, of an un-

known something, perhaps great enough to shake the world. An army that feels its power, and suddenly sees the proof of it before will use and apply it; and as barricades will no longer give it much to do, the regiments will become parlamentary councils, where will be discussed what further is to be done. The "intelligence of the bayonets"—a pupper which has been played with from the tribune—

has been embodied, is present, has been employed, and its all-crushing activity has been rec-ognised. It is a gloomy prelude, even though a momentary advantage should spring from it. If the French army withstands this temptation, the most fatal of all, it will be truly worthy of all admiration. We admit that our heart beats iences. A legitimacy defended by an army wonderfully strong; a legitimacy created by the army has no future

AUSTRIA.

The Mother and Sisters of Kossuth.—We read in a letter from Pesth, of the 1st: "The house occupied by the mother and sisters of Kos-suth, opposite the Karoly Palace, was surround-ed in the night, and perquisitions were made in their apartments. Kossuth's sisters, Mesdames Rutthay and Messelengi, and the tutor of the latter's children, were afterwards removed to another part of the building. The mother of Kossuth obtained permission to remain in her apartment, but she was placed under the sureillance of the police. The tutor was subseuently put in irons.

Things in the Provinces .- The news from the provinces grows more and more discouraging. The Archduke Albert, unable to calm the excitement of men's minds in Hungary, has re-turned to Vienna, in alarm, for fresh instructions. In Italy, an organized system of ter-rorism has commenced, which might be com-pared with the Whiteboy days in Ireland, and assination, contained in anonymous letters

mysteriously delivered. Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, is at open diference with the Government respecting the dischgratz has refused to accept the Statthaltership of Bohemia, from despair of being able to govern the country on the centralization principle of Prince Schwarzenberg. Even in Styria and the Tyrol, the loyalty of the most conservative population in Europe has been shaken; and the new tariff has been received with so much distaste in Austria proper, that at this moment it is as much disaffected as any other quarter of the empire, if not more so.

ITALY. Political Prisoners at Naples .- A letter de ted Cosenza (Calabria) says: "A miserable scene took place here some time since, which is not generally known. The political prisoners, nearly 500 in number, were removed from their different places of confinement to the cen-tral prison of this town. Most of these men tral prison of this town. Most of these men have been two years in prison, praying in vain for trial. As they were marched through the town, many people wept at their appearence. There were lawyers, venerable priests, and medical men, personally known to many spectators, loved and respected—some of them looking miserably altered, and all more or less telling the effect of two years' imprisonment."

The same letter states that in the province of The same letter states that in the province of Calabria Citra there are 972 political prisoners waiting trial in the prisons of Cosenza, Pao-la, Rassano, and Castrovillari.

· ENGLAND.

Ex-Secretary Walker has been entertained in a public dinner at Manchester, and made a long speech. The Daily News compares him with Ben. Franklin. The Times thus comnents on a portion of his speech:

Beyond the operation of tariffs and financial

disputes, Mr. Walker casts a prophetic eye at the great conflict between military absolutism and constitutional government, which every y assumes a more serious aspect, which every y draws nearer to this island, and which will two States in the whole world, and never have been, so bound to one another, so mutually beneficial, and so able to work together, as the British Empire and the United States. At present it seems impossible but that the whole of the continent of Europe should fall into the hands of military despots. It seems equally impossible that we, with our American brethers should be our institutions or an arm of the continent of the

hands of military despots. It seems equally impossible that we, with our American brethren, should lose our institutions or our enthusiasm for liberty. Here, then, are the two parties in the great cause that threatens to divide and convulse the whole world.

What will be required of us? What attempts will be made on us? What crussdes ought we spontaneously to undertake? What assistance, in any case, are we to expect from America? For our islands we have no fear. Despotism is great on land, but impotent and craven on the sea. Wherever our ships can go, there we have no compeer. As on the former occasion referred to by Mr. Walker, we protect the New World from the tyramies of the Old. What then, remains to be done? Are we expected to land on the continent of Europe, and fight single-handed with four hugemilitary monarchies, mustering two or there millions of armed men? What degree of

assistance are we to expect from America in marching into the centre of Europe? None, we should think.

States. At present it seems impossible but that the whole of the Continent of Europe should Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patents, will prepare to applicants for not present it seems.

However, there are many things to be considered. A hundred years ago, what was Russia? A hundred years hence, what will be the United States? An empire with not far short of two hundred million souls. Should anything happen to us—should we ever be exposed to unmerited indignity and oppression, and our services to Europe be forgotten, we have only to pray, Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, and that the prayer will one day bring across, on occasion, the messengers of a State that can apply to its purpose the resources of a conti-

nent and two oceans.

Sir Henry Bulwer will not, it is now confidently reported, return to Washington, but be appointed to a mission in Europe.

RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH BY THE PRESIDENT,

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH TO THE PRESIDENT. Fightened by the spirit of your country's institutions, when we succeeded to consolidate our natural and historical State's right of self-government, by placing it upon the broad foundation of democratic liberty:

Inspired by your history, when we had to fight for independence against annihilation by centralized absolutism:

Consoled by your people's sympathy, when a victim of Russian interference with the laws of

victim of Russian interference with the laws of nature and of nature's God:

Protected in exile by the Government of the United States supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his noble resolution to undergo the very danger of a war, rather than leave unprotected

despotism:

Restored by the United States to life, because restored to freedom, and by freedom to activity in behalf of those duties which, by my nation's unanimous confidence and sovereign

nation's unanimous confidence and sovereign will, devolved upon me:
Raised in the eyes of many oppressed nations to the standing of a harbinger of hope, because the star-spangled banner was seen cast in protection around me. announcing to the world that there is a nation, alike powerful as free, ready to protect the laws of nations, even in distant parts of the earth and in the person of a poor exile: Cheered by your people's sympathy so as reemen cheer not a man whatever, but a prin-

I now bow before you, sir, in the proud posi-tion of your great nation's guest, generously welcomed by resolution of the Congress of the United States, with equal generosity approved and executed by your Excellency.

I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my name and in the name of my associates,

who, after having shared my misfortunes, have now the reward to share the honor and the benefit which the great Republic of the United States was pleased to bestow upon Hungary by bestowing it upon its freely-chosen chief, when he became a persecuted victim of despotic vic-I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my country's name, also, which, amidst the sorrows of its desolations, feels cheered by your

country's generosity, and looks with resolution to the impending future, because it is confident that the time draws near when the eternal President: 1 stand before your Excellency

living protestation against the violence of for-eign interference oppressing the sovereign right of nations to regulate their own domestic con-I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against centralization oppressing State right of self-government.

May I be allowed to take it for an augury of better times, that, in landing on the happy shores of this glorious Republic, I landed in a free and powerful country, whose honored Chief Magistrate proclaims to the world that this country cannot remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

I thank God that he deemed me not unwor-

thy to act and to suffer for my father-land. I thank God that the fate of my country be-came so intimately connected with the fate of liberty and independence of nations of Europe as formerly it was intimately connected with

I thank God that my country's unmerited woe and my personal sufferings became an op-portunity to seek a manifestation of the spirit and principles of your Republic.

May God the Almighty bless you with a long life, that you may long enjoy the happiness to see your country great, glorious, and free, the corner-stone of international justice, and the column of freedom on the earth, as it is already an asylum to the oppressed.

Sir, I pledge to your country the everlasting gratitude of Hungary.

The President replied briefly to M. Kossuth's

address, in substance, as follows: I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual, I sympathy and the same property of the same pr sate arrival nere. As an individual, I sympathized deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform, from the commencement of our Government; and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely extrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here, or to the nations of Europe.

Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you, as the greatest blessing you could enjoy, a resto-ration to your native land; but, should that

never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you whereever your lot may be cast. IMPORTANT ASPECT OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. The following paragraph will be read with refound interest. The statement of Louis Blanc, that the Despots of Russia, Austria, and France, have entered into a secret alliance for the suppression of freedom, and the portioning of the Continent of Europe among themselves, is credited by the London Times. The discovery of this plot, which threatens even England herself, has completely revolutionized the tone

of that journal, and it now endorses the Alli-

ance with the United States, proposed by Mr.

Walker and Mr. Kossuth: "Louis Blanc on the Usurpation.—It has been stated that Louis Blanc, who had started from London on the news of the revolution, had been captured on landing from a steamer. This, however, would appear to be incorrect, as he wrote to the *Daity News* on the 9th December. He did not state where he then was; cember. He did not state where he then was; but the object of his letter was to explain that the great body of the republicans had made no effort at resistance, because they were indisposed to defend the members of an Assembly that had cheated and persecuted them on every possible occasion. At the same time they were not the less determined to overthrow the tyranny of Louis Napoleon, although the time to accomplish it was not when he was prepared with 100,000 men in the streets of Paris. In conclusion, M. Blanc asserted that the plot, of which the President is the accomplice, is to form three great European despotplice, is to form three great European despotisms. Austria is to absorb Italy; Russia is to extend herself to Constantinople; and France is to swallow Belgium. If England resists, she is to be crushed." From the London Times.

go, there we have no compeer. As on the former occasion referred to by Mr. Walker, we protect the New World from the tyrannies of the Old. What, then, remains to be done? Are we expected to land on the continent of Europe, and fight single-handed with four huge military monarchies, mustering two or three millions of armed men? What degree of assistance are we to expect from America in marching into the centre of Europe? None, we should think.

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To the Editor of the National Era:

judge them en masse. And Mr. Gregory goes on and tells us, as above, that the church must not be charged, because it has "not presented an unbroken front," or waged war against slavery. What kind of a front, I ask, should the church present against one of the most dreadful evils ever forced upon our fellow-beings, making men venders of God's own image? It is very obvious what kind of a front the church in general now presents against slavery, viz: so far from being shoulder to shoulder, the front rank is constantly being filled with those who make war on those that are making great sacrifices to rid our country of the dreadful evil of human slavery. The ranks of the church are not only open for the reception of such recruits, but the money obtained from the sale of mothers and babes, husbands and wives, is used in paying the re-cruiting officers. But he says the charge should be made "to the weakness of its true, and the unworthiness of its false professors."

Now, this is certainly making an effort to get out of a small loop-hole. He asks us, first, to charge this wickedness to the weakness of its true professors; and second, to the unworthiness of its false professors; and, yet, both of these classes are in church fellowship. Do not the true and false professors make up the whole church, as there can be no other classes? Consequently we can come to no other conclusion from his reasoning, than that the masses sion from his reasoning, than that the masses of the church are emphatically chargeable of its action on this monster evil. He finally closed by asking, "May we not still gather from the signs of the times, as well as from the history of the past, the hope and promise that Christianity in its steady advance will at no distant day bring its disciples to the full recognition of the truth, and send the whip slaveholder to keep company with the wand of the obsolete and impious idolator?" Does our friend allude to the fugitive act (not law) in his steady advance of Christianity? allude to the trials now going on in our country endeavoring to make it a capital offence to act he part of the good Samaritan? Surely the igns of the times are propitious!

AUGUSTUS SAWYER. Middleburg, Ohio.

To the Editor of the National Era: I trust you will continue your labors in the cause of universal "liberty." The course you have pursued with regard to our "domestic affairs" may not be approved by all of American Friends! But certainly that which you have adopted respecting the representation of "European Liberty," in the person of "Louis Kossuth," draws forth expressions of warmest approbation. You have little, perhaps I should say Congress has little, idea of the deep interest felt in that man, and the cause he represents, by the people of this "City of Smoke." I believe that if the action of Congress was put to the vote of the people of this city and county, that two-thirds would be in favor of receiving "Louis Kossuth" as the nation's guest-not th man alone, (though good.) but the principles expressed by him, for they are dear to every American heart. Always truly yours,

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E. S. RENWICK. SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE SLED.

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same source, and warranted equal in each stoke such universal sat isfaction.

A very large proportion of the Osage Orange Seed brought to this country during the mast five years had been vitally injured by the process employed in separating it from the fruit and by the alovenly magner in which it had been vitally injured by the process employed in separating it from the fruit and by the slovenly magner in which it had been vitally the essential to be essential to essential the essential the essential to be essential to essential the essential to essential to essential the essential essential the essential the essential the essential e

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Having made arrangements with Mr. Sumpter for the sale of plants from his extensive nurseries, I am prepared to contract for any number of Osage Orange Sprouts, to be delivered early in the apring. The plants are one year old, in a thrifty condition, and will be securely packed for transportation to any part of the Union.

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States. At present it seems impossible but that the whole of the Continent of Europe should fall into the hands of military despots; it seems equally impossible that we, with our American brethren, should lose our institutions or our enthusiasm for liberty. Here, then, are the two parties in the great cause that threatens to divide and convulse the whole world.

What will be required of us? What attempts will be made on us? What crusades ought we spontaneously to undertake? What assistance in any case are we to expect from America? For our islands we have no fear. Despotism is great on land, but impotent and craven on the sea. Wherever our ships can go, there we have no compeer. As on the former occasion referred to by Mr. Walker, we protect the New World from the tyrannies of the Old. What, then, remains to be done? Are we expected to land on the continent of Europe and feat, and to those for whom he has transacted business and the states of referring, by permission to then. H. Kilsworth and Hun. Eduand Burke, late Commissioners of Patents, and to those for whom he has transacted business and the sum of patents. The patent is and the patent laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions at the Patent Office. He can be

FASHIONABLE BONNET AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. THE proprietor of Bassett & Prat.'s Bounet Hooms would five cer All co

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

HOOKER & HAWLEY,
A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Con
necticut. JOHN HOOKER.
Sept. 12—1y JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: J. H. Gregory, under the head of "Christianity Defended," No. 3, in the National Era of December 4th, asks, "What are the wrongs confessedly chargeable upon the church in its action on the slavery question?" And then he goes on to say that "The church is never to be judged in the mass." "Neither is it to be charged because it has not shown an unbroken front against slavery, or waged a relentless war against it." And he closes upon this point by telling us that the charge should be made "to the weakness of its true, and the unworthiness of its false professor." Now, I ask, why is not the church to be judged in the mass? Is there any portion of our citizens more thoroughly organized? Are we not told by its leaders, if we expect to exercise an influence, we must come into the church organization? And yet we are told, when we complain that the church does not oppose an admitted evil, (on their part,) that we must not judge them en masse. And Mr. Gregory goes on end talls us asserbed to the the church to be judge them en masse. And Mr. Gregory goes on end talls us asserbed that the church to the church of a daily the church of the place, and it is noted for its healthruless. The soil of the greater part is an anyle name raing a fexcellent water on told by its leaders, if we expect to exercise an influence, we must come into the church organization? And yet we are told, when we complain that the church does not oppose an admitted evil, (on their part,) that we must not judge them en masse. And Mr. Gregory goes on end talls us asserbed that the church to be judged them en masse. And Mr. Gregory goes on end talls us asserbed that the church to solve the church to be judged them en masse. And Mr. Gregory goes on end talls us asserbed the them to the church to the church of the churc FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE

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